JULY, 1790. THE NUMB. 3136.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1790.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the Union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms. 3m

---

Juſt publiſhed for the PROPRIETORS,

By WILLIAM YOUNG, Bookſeller,

The corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

The UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, And COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

FOR JUNE, 1790.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

CONTENTS.

DESCRIPTION of the Falls of Niagara, by *Andrew Ellicott*, Eſquire,
Hiſtory of the life and character of Dr. Franklin,
An addreſs, delivered at a late medical commencement in the College of Philadelphia, by *William Shippen*, junior, M. D.
On the Art of Swimming, by Dr. *Franklin*,
Diſcovery of the Coral Clam off the Capes of the Delaware,
Definition of the paſſion of love,
Picture of a lover,
Of Quick-lime, as a manure,
Letter from a *Chineſe lady* to Mrs. --------- of Philadelphia,
An inquiry whether a *rude* or a *civilized* ſtate of ſociety is more favourable to poetical compoſition,
On ſuſpended animation, by Dr. *Franklin*,
On the beauties of *Grays'* gardens, on the river *Schuylkill*,
On the utility of electric conductors, by Dr. *Franklin*,
Hiſtory of the American Revolution,
Letters to, and from the King of Sweden; on the comparative merits of eloquence in ſpeech, and excellence in compoſition,
Celebrated ſpeech of a *Creek Indian*, againſt the immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors,

IMPARTIAL REVIEW.

The Hiſtory of the American Revolution, by *David Ramſay*, M. D.
An Inaugural Diſſertation, on the phenomena, cauſes, and effects of fermentation, by *John Pennington*.

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

The *moral Influenza*,
On the Death of Mr. *Joſeph Dury*, a native of France, ſtudent in the Rev. Mr. *Alliſon's* academy, at Bordentown,
Evening,
On the death of Mrs. *G. C.*
Air in the *Reconciliation*, a Comic Opera, by *Peter Markoe* (with muſic),
Two other *Airs*, from the ſame Opera.

The CHRONICLE.

Foreign and domeſtic intelligence; marriages and deaths; prices current, and courſe of exchange; meteorological obſervations.

Ornamented with a beautiful ENGRANIVG, of the FALLS of NIAGARA, from a draught taken by *Andrew Ellicott*, Eſq; and a Piece of MUSIC.

The Sign of the L A M B.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the ſign of the *King of Pruſſia*, in Race-ſtreet, to the commodious houſe and premiſes lately occupied by Ebenezer Branham, on the ſouth ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, a few doors above *Sixth-ſtreet*, at the ſign of the L A M B, where he has good entertainment, and accommodations for travellers.

He hereby humbly requeſts the kind attention and patronage of his friends and former cuſtomers, and will endeavour to render himſelf not undeſerving of the ſame, to all who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

¶ MICHAEL HAY.

STOLEN from out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Newton, Suſſex county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the night of the 15th inſt. a black MARE, about 14 hands high, eight years old laſt ſpring, trots and paces, but naturally inclines moſt to pacing, has grey hairs about her jaws, and one of her ears had a notch in it, to aſſiſt her eye, which ſtill has a blemiſh on it; ſhe never has been docked or nicked. The perſons ſuppoſed to be concerned in the ſaid theft are Albert Ogden, Ezekiel Ogden and Caſper Devour, who ran away out of the ſaid neighbourhood on and about the time when the ſaid theft was committed. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid three thieves and the ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have his property again and the aggreſſors brought to juſtice, ſhall have a reward of *Ten Pounds*, or for only one of the ſaid thieves and the mare *Five Pounds*, and for the mare only *Three Pounds*, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HEPBURN.

N. B. A few days before the ſaid theft was committed one of the ſaid thieves had in his poſſeſſion a ſilver tea-ſpoon, marked with the letters I. H. and a ſilver ſlider, which were alſo ſtolen, and may perhaps tend to their diſcovery. They are ſuppoſed to go for Wyoming or Muſkingum.

June 24th, 1790.

Cheſter, June 5, 1790.

BROKE out of the goal of Delaware county, four Negroe men, viz. one named HARRY, a ſtout well made fellow, about five feet eight inches high, not very black, it is likely he will change his cloathing. One other named BILL, about five feet ſeven inches high, well made, blacker than the other. One other named ABERDEEN, who has lately been ſick, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high. One other a lad, ſuppoſed about 16 or 17 years of age, a ſmart active fellow, talks pretty much. Their cloathing it is likely they will change. Any perſon taking them and bringing them to Cheſter, and delivering them to my cuſtody, ſhall receive *Three Pounds* for each of them delivered, paid by me

NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

N. B. The two laſt mentioned Negroes were committed for felony. ‡

THE Communication of the Grand Lodge of *Free* and *Accepted* MASONS in New-Jerſey, will be at Trenton, on TUESDAY, the ſixth day of July next, of which the ſeveral Lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge will take notice. MASKELL EWING, G. S.

Trenton, June 17th, 1790.

THE *Contributors* to the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital* are requeſted to attend at the ſaid *Hoſpital* on *Third Day*, the 13th of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to conſider of a Legacy left the Inſtitution by Benjamin Franklin, deceaſed, and determine what is proper to be done on the occaſion. By Order of a Board of Managers,

SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, on the night of the 25th inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, ſmall legs, has three white feet, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead; he has never been docked, but what is moſt remarkable, there is a hole on the off ſide of his neck, near the ſhoulder, almoſt large enough to contain a walnut, is about five years old, trots and canters. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo as the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ RICHARD LLOYD.

Darby, Delaware County, June 28, 1790.

CAME to the Spring-houſe, on Thurſday, the 10th of June inſtant, a bay GELDING, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old, 14 and an half hands high, and has a ſtar and a ſnip. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. CHRISTIAN DULL.

June 16th, 1790. ‡

STOLEN, on the night of the 31ſt day of May laſt, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, a dapple grey MARE, ten years old, about 14 hands one inch high, trots and canters well, ſhod all round. It is ſuppoſed that ſhe was taken by William Cunningham, a perſon who ſays he has his reſidence in Philadelphia. Said Cunningham alſo took a bridle and piſtol. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring the mare and thief, ſhall have *Six Pounds* reward, or *Three Pounds* for the mare, and reaſonable charges, if brought home. MATTHEW BAGGS.

Honey-Brook townſhip, Cheſter county,
June 10, 1790.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's premiſes, about the 12th of this inſtant, a dark brown milk COW with a white face. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡

North-Wales, Montgomery county, GEORGE MARIS.
ſixth month 28th, 1790.

This Day is Publiſhed, Printed and Sold by

W. SPOTSWOOD,

Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets,

(Price bound 6s.)

THE SCHOOL of VIRTUE; or,

the HISTORY of *Henry Howard* and the Honorable Miſs *Henrietta Colville*. A Novel, on a new Plan. To which is added, The FEMALE HERMIT.

*** The plan laid down in the SCHOOL OF VIRTUE, is quite different to the uſual manner of Novel writing, being a faithful tranſcript from the volume of Human Nature---wherein exaggeration is entirely excluded, and regular delineations are attempted, to diſcountenance *Vice* and reward *Virtue*---yet, to perform the latter, the fenced field of probability is not overſtept---but a continued view of it preſerved throughout the performance. The colouring is without elaborate art or ſlovenly careleſſneſs; ſo that no character is introduced that performs a part, either above or below the regulated ſtandard of nature---This work is chiefly deſigned for the uſe of the *Fair Sex*, to give them a taſte for the ſtudy of ſcience, ſo far as the cauſe of Virtue, Morality, and Religion will permit.

At ſaid SPOTSWOOD's *may be had*,

I. The CHARMER; (embelliſhed with a handſome engraved Frontiſpiece of ANNAS' URN) being a ſelect collection of Engliſh, Scotch and American Songs, including the modern; with a favourite collection of Toaſts and Sentiments-------Price ſewed in blue paper 3s.

II. The LIFE AND ADVENTURES of MARIA CECILIA, Daughter of *Achmet* III. Emperor of the Turks, who reformed from *Mahometaniſm* and embraced the *Chriſtian* Religion. Price 6s.

III. The NEW COMPLETE AMERICAN LETTER WRITER: or, the *Art of Correſpondence*: containing Letters on the moſt important Subjects, *viz.* Buſineſs, Friendſhip, Courtſhip, Love and Marriage, Politeneſs, Economy, Affection, Amuſement, Duty, Advice, Religion, &c. &c. Price 7s6.

☞ Take care to aſk for the *American Letter Writer*, printed by *William Spotſwood*, Philadelphia; as the purchaſer will find it, on compariſon, double the value of any imported Letter Writer. 4

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hand and ſeal of Chriſtian Febiger, Eſq; State Treaſurer and ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the late Province, now State of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale on the premiſes, on Friday, the 16th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate on a branch of Brandywine creek, in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, bounded by lands of John Lewis, Joſeph and Benjamin M'Clure, Jeremiah Evans and others; containing 210 acres and allowance; Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Evan Griffiths, by ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

A Conſiderable Sum of Money was left in the Houſe of ROBERT LUMSDALE, Wharfinger, in Front-ſtreet, a few doors below the Drawbridge. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have it again. †

Delaware county Gaol, June 12, 1790.

BROKE out of ſaid gaol a Negro man, named ADAM, but will be likely to change his name, as he has heretofore done; he is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſtout made, and very black; had on a cloth coat of a rediſh colour, the reſt of his cloaths unknown. Whoever brings ſaid Negroe to ſaid goal, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, paid by †

NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

Printers, who publiſh ALMANACS,

May be furniſhed with

Aſtronomical Calculations

For the Year 1791, &c.

By WILLIAM WARING, in Pear ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Sixth month 14th, 1790.

Medicinal Waters,

For *Drinking* and *Bathing*, at HARROWGATE, within four miles of the city of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them, as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of the perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been repeatedly examined by Doctors Ruſh and Moyes.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron; it is remarkably light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareus earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and as juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol, of this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe waters: he will only obſerve, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies: they have alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm; externally applied, theſe waters have, in many inſtances, cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths and two dreſſing rooms, and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming.

For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, one ſhilling for each time the baths are uſed leſs than a week, and two dollars the ſeaſon to thoſe who drink the waters only; and the Public may reſt aſſured, that neither expence nor trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe baths and waters uſeful and convenient.

Breakfaſts, dinners, ſuppers and lodging, in the genteeleſt manner and on the ſhorteſt notice, may be had at *Harrowgate Inn*, adjoining the ſprings; and if four or more ladies or gentlemen will ſubſcribe for the uſe of the Harrowgate light-waggon in the mornings, it ſhall run every day, and ſet out from Mr. Hay's Inn, in Race-ſtreet, preciſely at 6 o'clock.

THE ſubſcriber alſo reſpectfully informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, that a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, will commence on Thurſday the 13th inſtant, at Harrowgate, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Illumination to begin at 7, and the whole conclude preciſely at 9 o'clock in the evening; and, if encouragement is given, will be continued on every ſucceeding Thurſday during the ſeaſon, weather permitting.

The rural ſituation, and many natural beauties of *Harrowgate*, are ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of them is unneceſſary; it is decorated with ſummer-houſes, arbors, walks, ſeats, &c. The new houſe is ſpacious, and contains a ſaloon for balls, and a number of other rooms for companies or parties, large and ſmall.

A good and plentiful table, with liquors of the beſt quality, tea, coffee, fruit in ſeaſon, will be furniſhed on the ſhorteſt notice, and every attention paid to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the Public's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, G. ESTERLY.

Harrowgate, May 3, 1790.

N. B. The Harrowgate light waggon will alſo run in the afternoon of every day after the 13th inſtant, and ſet out from Mr. *Hay's* Inn, preciſely at 3 o'clock, and return in the evening, at the moderate rate of 2s. each perſon.

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their Store, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door below Fifth-ſtreet, have for Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, Malaga and Fayal wines,	Coffee, chocolate,
Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt India, New England and country rum,	Rice, raiſins, ſhelled barley,
Brandy and gin,	Pepper, alſpice, ginger,
Anniſeed, cordial,	Cinnamon, cloves,
Molaſſes, lamp oil,	Nutmegs, muſtard,
Hyſon, ſouchong & bohea teas,	Indigo, ſtarch, allum,
Loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars,	Soap, candles,
	Snuff, tobacco,
	Powder, ſhot,
	Bar lead, cotton, &c.

Alſo Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Buſhel. ‡ſewo.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The Houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road. ‡ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, March 18th, 1790.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

House *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

WEDNESDAY, June 23.

Mr. Gerry, in behalf of the committee appointed to report a catalogue of books neceſſary for the uſe of Congreſs, together with the expence thereof, ſubmitted the following report;

That, as far as the nature of the caſe will admit, they have, in the Schedule annexed, complied with the order of the Houſe, having due regard to the ſtate of the treaſury.

That the committee have confined themſelves, in a great meaſure, to books neceſſary for the uſe of the legiſlative and executive departments, and not to be found in private or circulating libraries.

That, nevertheleſs, without farther proviſion of books on laws and government, to which reference is often neceſſary, members of the legiſlature and other officers of government may be either deprived of the uſe of ſuch books when neceſſary, or be obliged at every ſeſſion, to tranſport to the ſeat of the general government a conſiderable part of their libraries; it ſeldom happening that they can otherwiſe command ſuch books when requiſite, without treſpaſſing too much on the indulgence of their friends.

The committee are therefore of opinion, that a ſum not exceeding 1000 dollars, be, in the preſent ſeſſion, and that the ſum of 500 dollars be hereafter annually appropriated to the purchaſe of books for a public library, and applied to the purpoſe by the Vice-Preſident, Chief Juſtice and Secretary of State of the United States, without confining them to the catalogue reported, until, in the opinion of Congreſs, the books provided ſhall be adequate to the purpoſe.

The books reported were of the following deſcription, viz.

Laws of the ſeveral ſtates.

Laws relating to the trade and navigation of the ſeveral nations of Europe with whom the United States may have treaties.

Laws of Ireland and Scotland. Laws of Canada. Britiſh ſtatutes at large.

Militia ſyſtem of Switzerland.

The Ruſſian and Frederician Codes.

Sundry authors on the laws of nature and nations.

Sundry authors on the privilege and duties of the diplomatic bodies.

A collection of treaties and alliances from the earlieſt periods.

A collection of parliamentary books.

Sundry books on the civil and common laws, &c.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, informing that he had approved of, and ſigned "an act for extending to Rhode-Iſland the judiciary ſyſtem of the United States."

The Houſe went into committee on the tonnage bill, and after making an amendment to the ſame, relative to entries by veſſels trading from one port to another in ſtates adjoining each other on the ſea coaſt or navigable rivers, the committee roſe and reported. The bill was then ordered to be engroſſed.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing, that they had receded from their former amendments to the bill "for providing the means of intercourſe between the United States and foreign nations, and had propoſed other amendments."

A report from the Secretary at War on ſeveral petitions referred to him was read.

The report of a committee on the petition of ſundry inhabitants of Long-Iſland, praying to be paid for ſupporting Americans who were priſoners in the late war, was referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Adjourned.

ST. EUSTATIUS, June 9.

On Monday laſt arrived here the brig Diamond, Capt. Tucker, from Martinique, by whom we have received the following intereſting intelligence:—That an inſurrection of the Free People of Colour had taken place there on Thurſday laſt; they on that day ſuddenly attacked one of the Forts in St. Piers, and killed the Commander thereof: the white inhabitants immediately flew to arms, and being joined by the crews of ſome American veſſels, attacked them, when they daſtardly threw down their arms and fled; they, however, were ſo cloſely purſued, that upwards of 50 were killed and 200 taken priſoners: Before Capt. Tucker left St. Piers, Count d'Amas had been there, and had a conference with the Municipality; he recommended moderation, and ſaid that there had been blood enough ſpilt; they anſwered him, that if that was his opinion he might return to Fort Royal, for they intended hanging every one of their priſoners; accordingly preparations were making for their execution, and a number of ropes for that purpoſe were ſuſpended on trees.

Since we received the above, a French ſloop from the ſame place confirms the intelligence, and adds, That a ſloop of war had arrived there from France, with an edict from the National Aſſembly, prohibiting the veſſels of the United States of America from entering the ports of the French colonies, in conſequence of which the ports were accordingly ſhut.

July 12. As this paper was going to preſs, we heard the following intereſting intelligence, and we have taken it *verbatim* from a printed hand-bill now in circulation on the Bay from St. Kitts, viz.

"BASSETERRE, June 12.

"By veſſels this morning from Antigua we are informed, that an expreſs arrived there from England, with accounts of a WAR between ENGLAND and SPAIN: the Spaniards were the aggreſſors; for the war was occaſioned by their ſeizing and detaining four Engliſh veſſels in the South-Sea trade.

"By the above expreſs we hear, that an Engliſh fleet is momently expected to act againſt the Spaniards in theſe ſeas.

"Our letters from Antigua of yeſterday's date ſay, that in conſequence of the above important intelligence, all the ſeamen in St. John's harbour were impreſſed into his Majeſty's ſervice; that the King's declaration was then in the preſs, and would be publiſhed in the evening.

"The boats of his Majeſty's ſhip Blanche, now in this road, have already been amongſt the ſhipping impreſſing ſeamen.

SAVANNAH, June 10.

By a ſchooner which arrived yeſterday from Tobago, we learn, that the troops ſtationed at the town of Port-Louis (formerly called Scarborough) having been diſſatisfied with their commanding officer, had him apprehended, and were on the point of executing him, but were prevented by the entreaties and exhortations of ſome of the officers and inhabitants. They however inſiſted on his being conveyed to Martinico, which was accordingly done. After this the troops became outrageous, and ſuſpecting the inhabitants were about to riſe againſt them, ſet fire to the town in different places, and ſoon reduced the whole (ſuppoſed to contain 150 houſes or upwards) to aſhes. They, a few hours after, chartered two American brigs, and ſailed for France. The inhabitants are in the utmoſt diſtreſs; many of them have loſt their all, as the ſoldiers would not ſuffer a ſingle article of merchandiſe or furniture to be removed during the fire. They left behind them one company of artillery to guard the fort.

MIDDLETOWN, June 26.

A dreadful fire broke out in Tobago, on the 10th of May laſt, which deſtroyed every good houſe in Port-Louis. The damage is computed at 100,000 l. In conſequence of the fire, the port is open for a twelve month, for importation of all kinds of proviſions, and the exportation of produce.

BOSTON, June 21.

The great national queſtions in Congreſs appear altogether ſubſervient to party intereſt.—Inſtead of permanent meaſures, they are waſting their time in wrangling about a permanent reſidence. Did the citizens of theſe ſtates ſend theſe men to Congreſs to be diſputing where they ſhould ſit, and pay them for raiſing feuds and animoſities upon a queſtion no way intereſting to the great buſineſs of their election?—Can it be ſuppoſed eſſential, whether Congreſs at preſent reſides at New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore?—Theſe are objects very indifferent to the people; and are no way connected with thoſe legiſlative acts which our commerce, agriculture and manufactures immediately call for.---Theſe great branches need "permanency," and ought long before this time to have been eſtabliſhed on ſome laſting baſis,--inſtead of which, theſe important matters are nearly as much deranged as under the old confederation.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

Laſt Friday arrived in this port the brig Havannah, Captain Thomas Suter, in 38 days from Newry, in Ireland, with 175 paſſengers, and a number of women and children; all of whom are manufacturers and farmers, and who have emigrated from the oppreſſion of Europe to ſettle in this free country. Captain Suter was bound to Philadelphia; the wind not ſerving obliged him to put in here firſt, where he landed about 100 of his paſſengers.—The paſſengers expreſs the utmoſt ſatisfaction at their treatment by the Captain, &c.

We are alſo informed, that Captain Nail, in the brig Mary, was to have ſailed from Newry on the 10th of May, with paſſengers—and that the number of perſons preparing for this new world of freedom were innumerable.

July 1. We are informed that the Senate had the Reſidence Bill again under conſideration yeſterday—and that they have determined to eſtabliſh the permanent reſidence on the Banks of the Potowmac, and that in the mean time the temporary reſidence ſhall be in Philadelphia. This bill was ordered to be engroſſed, in order to have a third reading to-day.

Yeſterday afternoon his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Hon. Ezra L'Hommedieu and Richard Varick, Eſquires, returned to this city from Fort-Stanwix, having, with the other Commiſſioners, compleated a treaty with the Onondaga and Cayuga nations of Indians. We are happy to have it in our power to aſſure the public, from the beſt authority, that their negociations terminated to the perfect ſatisfaction of the Commiſſioners, and that every cauſe of uneaſineſs has been removed from the minds of the Indians, and harmony and friendſhip with them fully reſtored and eſtabliſhed.

The Sachems and Chief Warriors of thoſe nations, particularly thoſe who reſide at Buffaloe creek, and who had not attended at the two laſt treaties, very generally attended at this; and with the greateſt unanimity and apparent ſatisfaction, ratified and confirmed the deed of ſeſſion and former agreements which their reſpective nations had entered into with the ſtate.

Capt. Brant and Capt. Daird of the Mohawks, and many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of other nations alſo attended the treaty, and their conduct and behaviour on this occaſion evinced the moſt friendly diſpoſition, and afforded the Commiſſioners the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their good-will and attachment. We hear that his honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Generals Ten-Broeck and Ganſevoort, the other Commiſſioners who attended the treaty, parted with the Governor at their reſpective places of reſidence.

July 2. Yeſterday the engroſſed Reſidence Bill was again debated in Senate. Several attempts were made to amend the bill, but to no purpoſe, and it finally paſſed the Senate: yeas 14—nays 12.

It is expected the Reſidence Bill will be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence this day.

July 3. Accounts from Cadiz, via Baltimore, inform that the Spaniards have 40 ſail of the line, beſides a large number of frigates, equipt for ſea—and that a declaration of war was hourly expected.

INTELLIGENCE FROM BOSTON.

The Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts has adjourned.—Certain inſtructions to their Senators in Congreſs, on compenſations, ſalaries, and penſions, were reported—and referred to the next ſeſſion.

The Governor, by the Secretary, informed the Legiſlature that he had not given his aſſent to the Act ceding the Light Houſes to the United States—he aſſigned no reaſon for this.—The Act is however a Law, by the conſtitution of that ſtate.

There was a diſſonance in opinion between the Governor and the Senate, on the ſubject of the aſſumption of the ſtate debts.—The Governor ſuppoſed that the conſent of the Legiſlature of the ſtate was neceſſary—the Senate thought that Congreſs had a right to aſſume without ſuch conſent—The Houſe anſwered the Governor's ſpeech—the Senate did not.—The collation propoſed by the Governor on the anniverſary of Independence, was not agreed to by the Legiſlature. Counter orders for a military parade on that occaſion, have been iſſued.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION

From the Weſtern Territory.

It is with ſincere pleaſure we inform the public, that Major DOUGHTY who was reported to have been killed by the Indians on the River Tenaſſee, ſafely arrived at Fort Harmar on the Ohio the 15th laſt month. This valuable officer was charged with important public buſineſs to the Chickeſaw and Choctaw nations of Indians. While aſcending the Tenaſſee, on the 21ſt March laſt he met a party of 40 Indians in three canoes, having a white flag hoiſted—This party were a banditti of Cherokees and Shawaneſe, with three Creeks.

The Major was in a barge with Enſign Sedam and fifteen non-commiſſioned officers and privates—The Indians appeared very friendly, and their Chief and ſeveral others even came aboard of the barge. They received, with the greateſt apparent thankfulneſs, preſents of corn and tobacco.----They endeavoured by every means in their power to perſuade the Major to land and paſs the night with them, promiſing to hunt turkeys and buffaloes for him; but he being ſuſpicious of their deſigns evaded their entreaties. After having thus paſſed upwards of an hour, they ſhook the Major by the hand and left him---but the men had ſcarcely taken to their oars, before they received from the Indians a ſevere fire, which was inſtantly returned, and the boat put about. The barge then floating down the ſtream, an inceſſant fire enſued for four hours. During this time the Indians manifeſted an intention of boarding the barge, but the cool and well directed fire of the Major's party prevented the deſign. The Major loſt five of his party killed and ſix wounded, one of whom died afterwards.

Having his force thus reduced, he was unable to return up the Tenaſſee againſt the ſtream; he therefore deſcended that river and the Ohio into the Miſſiſippi, and arrived on the 25th of March laſt at L'Anca a la Graiſe, a Spaniſh poſt about 45 miles below the Ohio.

The Major was received by Monſieur Foucher, Lieutenant commandant of the poſt, with the greateſt politeneſs and attention; and every tenderneſs and care was ſhewn to the wounded, three of whom were left at the poſt, being too badly injured to be removed.

Capt. Heart, who had been previouſly diſpatched by the Major into the Chickeſaw nation, joined him afterwards on the Ohio.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, June 30.

On Thurſday, the 17th of this inſtant, departed this life, in the 65th year of his age, the Reverend THOMAS BRADBURY CHANDLER, D. D. late Rector of St. John's Church, in this town; and on the Saturday following, his funeral was attended by a number of the principal characters of this and the neighbouring towns. The pall was ſupported by the Right Rev. Dr. Provoolt, Biſhop of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the ſtate of New-York; the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Moore; the Rev. Dr. Beach; the Rev. Mr. Ogden; the Rev. Mr. Richard Moore; and the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie.

The gentlemen of this veſtry, as a teſtimony of their love and affection to the deceaſed, bore his remains to the chancel of the Church, where they were interred.

PITTSBURGH, June 5.

By a gentleman who arrived here on Tueſday laſt from Limeſtone, which place he left on the 15th of May, we are informed, that on the 13th four boats were attacked by the Indians, about eight miles above that place, juſt after they had landed, one of which they took, and killed one man, one woman, three children, and took nine priſoners, two of them have ſince made their eſcape; the other three boats got off. When the alarm was given at Limeſtone the next morning, a party went in purſuit of the Indians, but they had made off—they however recovered the boat, which had been plundered of nothing but one horſe. From the tracks diſcovered, there did not appear to be more than eight Indians on this party.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 7.*

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated July 2.

"The Reſidence Bill has been read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and Tueſday next is appointed for taking it up.

"This day the report of the committee of ways and means was agreed on in a committee of the whole, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill agreeable to the report."

A correſpondent wiſhes to be informed what has induced Congreſs to hold up to the world an idea ſo injurious to public credit, as even to doubt of the capacity of this country to pay ſix per cent. intereſt on her domeſtic debt, agreeably to contract?

Is it becauſe each member of Congreſs, and every citizen of the United States has ſtraitened his circumſtances, by contributing an equal proportion of his property to the public burthen? If that can be proved, it may be right, for aught he knows, to reduce the intereſt to four per cent. and thereby take from each creditor one-third of all the property he holds in the hands and power of the public. But as it is well known that the whole debt has been advanced, and borne by a ſmall majority of the community at large, it muſt be ſuppoſed Congreſs is poſſeſſed with magic powers to eſtabliſh new principles, and make the world believe, at this enlightened age, that a part is equal to the whole, and that a part can bear a greater burthen than the whole.

If they have forgot, they ought to be reminded of their former engagements. Their firſt reſolution to borrow money of their fellow-citizens offers but four per cent. intereſt per annum. They ſoon were convinced it could not be obtained at ſo low an intereſt; therefore it was found neceſſary to make another reſolution February 26, 1777, in theſe words:

"Reſolved, That an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, be allowed on all ſums of money already borrowed, and directed to be borrowed, on loan-office certificates, although ſuch certificates mention only an intereſt of four per cent. per annum."—The principal and intereſt of all ſums lent, they promiſe to repay in three years. By theſe offers many people were induced to lend, in proportion to their circumſtances, or to their zeal to ſerve their country's cauſe. Some individuals among them lent very large ſums, nearly equal to all they were worth; all which large ſums, nearly equal to all they were worth; all which large main ſtill unpaid, to the great injury and diſtreſs of thouſands, and abſolute ruin of many of them.

Our correſpondent further obſerves, that as there appears to be ſo much reluctance in Congreſs, now all immediate danger is over, to do juſtice to the domeſtic creditors, though nothing more than common honeſty to do it is required, it may not be amiſs to remind them alſo of the noble ſentiments that were held up to their conſtituents in their letter publiſhed September 1779, ſigned John Jay, Preſident. In which they declared the ability of the United States to pay their whole national debt, in the courſe of twenty years, "though at the cloſe of the war it ſhould amount to three hundred millions of dollars."

The letter proceeds to ſhew, that the people not only collectively, by their Repreſentatives, but individually, have pledged their faith for the payment of the debt, and that they poſſeſs a political capacity of doing it. Then, on the queſtion, "whether there is any reaſon to apprehend a wanton violation of public faith," *Congreſs ſay*, "it is with great reluctance, that we can prevail upon

ourſelves to take the leaſt notice of a queſtion, which involves in it a doubt ſo injurious to the honor and dignity of America. We ſhould pay an ill compliment to the underſtanding and honor of every true American, were we to adduce many arguments to ſhew the baſeneſs or bad policy of violating our faith, or omitting to purſue the meaſures neceſſary to preſerve it. A bankrupt, faithleſs republic would be a novelty in the political world, and appear among reputable nations like a common proſtitute among chaſte and reſpectable matrons. We are convinced, that the efforts and arts of our enemies will not be wanting to draw us into this humiliating and contemptible ſituation. Impelled by malice, and the ſuggeſtions of chagrin and diſappointment, at not being able to bend our necks to their yoke, they will endeavour to force or ſeduce us to commit this unpardonable ſin, in order to ſubject us to the puniſhment due to it, and that we may thenceforth be a reproach and a by-word among the nations.

"Appriſed of theſe conſequences—knowing the value of national character, and impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the immutable laws of juſtice and honor, it is impoſſible that America ſhould think without horror of ſuch an execrable deed. Determine to finiſh the conteſt as you began it, honeſtly and gloriouſly: let it never be ſaid, that America had no ſooner become independent, than ſhe become inſolvent; or that her infant glories and growing fame were obſcured and tarniſhed by broken contracts and violated faith, in the very hour when all the nations of the earth were admiring, and almoſt adoring the ſplendor of her riſing." Such were the ſentiments of Congreſs, and of all friends and lovers of our country at that time; and ſuch ought to be the prevailing ſentiments of all honeſt men at this day. Whether Congreſs is actuated by the ſame virtuous political ſentiments of doing juſtice now or not, muſt ſhortly be determined upon and known, and thereby convince their conſtituents, whether or not they are ſtill "impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the immutable laws of juſtice and honor," and worthy of the confidence placed in them, by funding, without more delay, the whole of the domeſtic debt at ſix per centum per annum, agreeably to the original contract; and by the conſtitution under which they now hold their ſeats, and derive all their authority to act and make laws, they have not a right to leſſen or impair it. If the calculations of 1779 were well founded, and this country was capable of paying 300,000 000 of dollars in the courſe of twenty years from that time, ſurely, as we have greatly increaſed in numbers and wealth ſince, we muſt now be abundantly more able, if we are but willing, to pay the ſmall national debt of ſixty or eighty millions of dollars.

From the many worthy characters in both Houſes of Congreſs, we ought not yet to doubt but there are a large majority of them ſufficiently honeſt and virtuous to ſave this country from diſgrace and ruin, and prevent "her infant glories and growing fame," from being tarniſhed by broken contracts and violated faith," by funding the domeſtic debt at ſix per centum per annum, agreeably to their original engagements, before they adjourn the preſent ſeſſion.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England to his friend in America.

"Since I wrote you laſt I have been in London, about the ——, which I informed you was detained here by the Collector; he alledged ſhe was not navigated according to law. As you are much concerned in American veſſels, I think it neceſſary to give you a particular account of this tranſaction, and alſo to inform you of ſome very alarming proceedings going forward, on this ſide the Atlantic, againſt American ſhipping in general. You are acquainted that the Britiſh Navigation Act requires, that the maſter and three-fourths of the mariners on board all foreign veſſels trading to England, be ſubjects of the country the ſhips belong to. Now it is neceſſary that the Captain and three fourths of the mariners of every American veſſel coming to England, ſhould be ſubjects of America at the time independence was granted by England. When the —— arrived here, ſhe had 14 people on board; out of which number the Captain and 10 of the people were really Americans, the remaining three were Engliſhmen, who had become citizens ſince the war—according to the preſent conſtruction of the Britiſh navigation act, ſhe had one more real American on board than the law requires, but five of the above number were apprentices, which the Collector would not allow to be numbered as mariners. The veſſel was in conſequence detained till he had the opinion of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms; but this being too difficult a queſtion for them to reſolve, it was referred to the Attorney General, and after detaining the veſſel ſeven weeks, with her cargoe on board, he gave his opinion that ſhe was navigated according to law. I wiſh to remark, that apprentices on board Engliſh veſſels are always allowed to be mariners by the Collector, Underwriters and every other perſon. When an American veſſel arrives here, the Collector has all the crew up to the Cuſtom-houſe, and makes them ſwear where they were born, how old they are, how and where they have been employed, &c. in ſhort, it is a ſpecies of inquiſition which the Collector has inſtituted againſt the Americans only, as he makes no ſuch enquiry of veſſels belonging to any other foreign nation; and I am ſorry to add, that this partial conduct of the Collector is approved of by people in power, for I ſaw a letter from Lord Hawkſbury, who particularly mentioned it; this letter was in anſwer to one wrote him by the merchans of this place, deſiring ſomething might be done for the benefit of Britiſh ſhipping, to counteract the ten per cent. diſcount, on all goods imported into the United States in American veſſels: He recommends that the merchants here ſhould reduce the freight of their veſſels, which he ſays would be only for a ſhort time, and that by their exerting themſelves againſt American veſſels, and by the Collector's being particularly ſtrict with them, in a ſhort time it muſt have a good effect, and that as ſoon as he had gained the neceſſary information in the buſineſs, he promiſed that ſomething ſhould be done—I have alſo been informed, that the merchants here have wrote out to America, giving poſitive orders not to ſhip any goods on board American veſſels; and without ſomething is done in this buſineſs, the ſooner you ſet them on fire the better.—You will alſo take notice, that a Britiſh ſubject becoming a citizen of America ſince the war, cannot hold any part of an American veſſel."

—The above facts are undoubted, coming from the very beſt authority.

From a NEW-JERSEY PAPER.

Extract of a letter, dated June 28, from a gentleman in Monmouth county, to his friend in Burlington.

"When you read the certificates at foot, you can no longer doubt the efficiency and utility of the late improvement of *James Rumſey*, Eſquire, on mills. Having heard many extravagant ſentiments on the ſubject of Mr. John Britton's mill, near Emley's Town, I was induced with an ingenious friend to make a viſit there; and I aſſure you, our admiration was not a little excited, with a view of this beautiful, ſimple, and effectual piece of machinery. I cannot but ſuppoſe this uſeful invention will be now univerſally adopted by thoſe who may have occaſion to repair their mills, or be diſpoſed to erect new ones. I am, however, fully ſatisfied, if it is not, it muſt be from an ignorance of its ſucceſs, ſimplicity and cheapneſs. This improvement will be a laſting honour to Mr. Rumſey; and from its being ſo much leſs liable to get out of order than the beſt plan of mills previouſly purſued, muſt meet univerſal encouragement."

WE, the ſubſcribers, being preſent at the firſt exhibition of Mr. John Britton's griſt-mill, on the ſtream or creek called Doctor's Creek, in the county of Monmouth, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, formerly owned by William Tapſcott, now erected on the plan of the Rotatory Trunk, the late improvement of Mr. J. Rumſey; and having been well acquainted with the performance of the water-wheel, formerly uſed in the ſame, do give it as our opinion, on due examination, that leſs than half the quantity of water is now expended, and that it grinds the ſame quantity of grain in the ſame time which was formerly done by the water-wheel.

William Tapſcott,
Iſaac Shreves, miller,
Edward Kinnan, mill-wright.

Monmouth county, June 26, 1790.

WE, the ſubſcribers, being preſent at the firſt exhibition of Mr. John Britton's griſt-mill, in Monmouth county, ſtate of New Jerſey, erected upon the plan of the Rotatory Trunk, the late improvement of Mr. James Rumſey, do give it as our opinion, that on the preſent plan of the Rotatory Trunk, not half the water is expended to produce the ſame effect formerly produced by a water-wheel, and that we believe the ſame may be done at leſs than half the expence.

Thomas Lawrence,	William M'Clary
Daniel Hendrickſon, junior,	Lawrence Cahill,
Joſeph Baird,	Samuel Wikoff,
James Cox,	David Hay,
Thomas Cox,	John Clayton,
David Vanſcorck, mill-wright,	John Compton.
Zebulon Clayton,	

Monmouth county, June 29, 1790.

Since our laſt arrived here, from Canton, the ſhip Sampſon, Howell, and ſhip Union, Aſhmeade.

To the FARMERS.

A Seaſonable and Important Hint!

THE experience of many reſpectable farmers, in all the ſtates, has proved that the labor of the harveſt may be carried on *much better* without, than with *Rum*. The ſubſtitutes for this deſtable liquor---this liquid fire---this deſtroyer of the ſouls and bodies of men---this enemy to order, family peace, property, government and liberty are, ſweet milk and water, butter-milk and water, ſtrong beer and water, cyder and water, wine and water, vinegar and water, and melaſſes and water.

To perſons who have long been in the habit of ſwallowing the above poiſon in the time of harveſt, or who will not uſe any of the above ſubſtitutes for it, it is hereby recommended to eat now and then a little gingerbread between meals, made pretty warm with ginger, or to take three or four cloves of garlic in the courſe of the day. The laſt of theſe ſubſtances was uſed by the ancient Romans in the times of harveſt, and had a wonderful effect in ſupporting their ſtrength and ſpirits, without impairing their reaſon or health, or coſting the tenth part of the annual profits of a farm.

AGRICOLA.

Bank of North-America,

JULY 1, 1790.

AT a Meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend was Declared of Three and One Half per Cent. on the Capital Stock for the laſt Half Year; and the ſame will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Repreſentatives, at any Time after the 10th Inſtant.

CURACOA HIDES,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,
Juſt landing, and for Sale by
GODFREY HAGA,
IN RACE-STREET.

July 1ſt. 1790. ‡

Dr. *George Weed's*

SYRUP for the Flux, Syrup of Balſam, Royal Balſam, Eſſence of Tar, &c. &c. as formerly prepared and ſold by him, and afterwards by the Widow, and, for theſe ten years paſt, by Mrs. Nevell, are now prepared and ſold by THOMAS NEVELL, and GEORGE, ſon of Dr. George Weed, in Front, near Arch-ſtreet, on the bank ſide.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1790. ‡

Ground Plaſter of Paris

To be Sold Cheap
At the NEW GAOL in PHILADELPHIA.

THE great advantages ariſing from this important manure are now pretty generally underſtood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its ſucceſs in gardens is not ſo much known. Some experiments made this ſpring on cabbage plants have been attended with aſtoniſhing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very beſt ſort ſhall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving uſeful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of ſo convenient a manure. tf

ON the 5th day of July, 1790, was brought to my ſtable, by *John Wilſon*, a ſorrel MARE, with a ſaddle and bridle, and a ſurtout coat tied on the ſaddle. The owner of the mare, &c. by calling on the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Riſing Sun, in Strawberry-alley, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold in three weeks from this date, to pay the charges.

THOMAS NORTH, Inkeeper, No. 31.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1790. ‡

WAX-WORK,

As large as Life.

The following Figures are exhibited at the Houſe of Mr. WILLIAM GEISSE, at the Bunch of Grapes, Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets:

THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, ſitting under a Canopy, in his military Dreſs: And Fame crowning his Excellency with a wreath of Laurel.

The King, Queen, and Prince of Wales, of Great-Britain, habited in Cloaths which were preſented by his Majeſty.

The Rev. Samuel Provooſt, Biſhop of New York.

The Rev. Dr. Rodgers, and the Rev. Dr. Livingſton, of New-York.

The Dutcheſs of Orleans, elegantly dreſſed.

A beautiful Nun at Confeſſion: And a Friar in his proper Dreſs, receiving the Nun's Confeſſion.

The Sleeping Beauty.

Mr. Pitt, the late Earl of Chatham.---Doctor Fothergill, the celebrated Phyſician.---The late Biſhop of London.---Lord North.---Admiral Keppel.

A Damſel preſenting the head of John the Baptiſt, in a Charger, to Herodias, Wife of King Herod.

The Idol Bell, and King Cyrus.---An Indian Chief, painted and dreſſed in his War Habit, holding his Bow, and a real Scalp.---A Sailor, juſt returned from Sea, by the ſide of his Laſs.

Darby and Joan, enjoying themſelves over a Baſket of Fruit, Bottle of Beer, Pipe, &c.

An old Hermit.---Moll, a Mad Woman, who ſhews her ill-nature by attempting to ſtrike thoſe who approach her; with a great variety of other Figures, one of which will move its eyes to the aſtoniſhment of all thoſe who view it.

ALSO, A Number of ſtriking likeneſſes (in Wax) of his Excellency *The Preſident of the United States*.---A beautiful Grotto, valued at £. 22, and a few elegant Boxes of artificial Fruit, Flowers, &c. *for Sale.*

This Exhibition has met the approbation of the moſt reſpectable Characters in New-York, North and South-Carolina, and is univerſally allowed to exceed any thing of the kind ever exhibited in America.---The Proprietor reſpectfully ſolicits the Patronage of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and hopes to entertain agreeably all thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with their Company.

Time of Admittance will be from 7 till 9, every Evening, Sundays excepted.

TICKETS, at the low price of *One Quarter of a Dollar*, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and 12*d.* for Children, may be had at Mr. THOMAS BRADFORD'S Book-Store, in Front-ſtreet, and at the Houſe where the Exhibition is kept.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Fayette-Ville, North Carolina.

WE the Subſcribers do hereby certify, that we have, in this Town, viewed MR. BOWEN'S Exhibition of WAX-WORK with a pleaſing Satisfaction, it being an American Production:---We do therefore (from a wiſh to contribute to the Encouragement of the Arts in general, and this in particular, which in the abovementioned Performance is brought to an aſtoniſhing degree of Perfection) beg leave to recommend the ſame to the Public, in our Opinion, as being highly worthy of Patronage and Attention.

Alex. Martin, *Governor*,	J. Eſtes,
Ch. Senf,	Wm. Cumming,
James Read,	Whitmell Hill,
John Ingraham,	Benj. Hawkins,
J. Glaſgow, *Sec'ry of the ſtate*,	Wm. Maclean,
William Blount,	P. B. Oram.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1790.

THE ſubſcriber having opened a Public Houſe and Inn, at the ſign of THE PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, the ſituation of which is pleaſant and airy, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he will make it his particular ſtudy always to keep a ſtock of good liquors and afford ſuch entertainment to travellers and ſelect companies, as will give entire ſatisfaction. He hereby returns thanks to his former Friends for their favours, and thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may expect the greateſt attention paid them, their horſes properly accommodated and well kept, by ‡ PETER MATHER.

Twenty-Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 29th of June, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, two MARES, the one is a bright bay, with a little ſtar on her forehead; ſhe is full blooded, between five and ſix years old. The other is between a bay and dun colour, has a remarkable large head, with a blaze on her forehead, the two hind feet are white, riſing four years old againſt Auguſt, and has a large feather on her wither. Whoever takes up ſaid mares and the thief, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Twelve Dollars for each, with reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MARTIN.

June 30th, 1790.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 27th of this inſtant June, a ſervant man, named ADAM FREDERICK SHEAFFER, a native of Wittenberg in Germany, arrived from there about 20 months ſince, about five feet ſix inches high, pock marked, ſandy complexion, about 23 years of age, can talk very little Engliſh; had on and took with him, a half worn wool hat, a light coloured coat of homeſpun cloth, olive jacket, homeſpun linen ſtriped trowſers, white ribbed cotton ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, two flaxen linen ſhirts, and a brown ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol in America, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

New-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, June 28, 1790. PHILIP HAHN. ‡

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Monmouth county, New-Jerſey, on Sabbath laſt, a Negroe man named HARRY, about 26 years of age, near ſix feet high, ſlim and ſtraight built, he can talk Low Ducth tolerable well, and is very ready with his tongue; he had on and took with him, a light coloured coat and jacket, ſuſtian trowſers, white linen coat, and linen frock dyed ſuſtian colour, alſo, a red ſilk handkerchief about his neck. The above deſcribed Negroe ran away from his maſter about four years ago, and was taken up in Pennſylvania about three months ago. He then paſſed by the name of JACOB LANE. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe and delivers him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol in this ſtate, ſo that his maſter can have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN WALTON.

June 29th, 1790 ¶ 2w

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Burmon*, for the ſum of £ 140, payable in two years and ſix months after date: This is therefore to warn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, by reaſon of frauds in the articles and damages ſuſtained, for which the ſaid Bond was given. ‡

May 27, 1790. 1 y. SAMUEL DOLLESS.

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE'S HEAD, opposite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Assortment of excellent DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will sell at the most reasonable rates for cash, or the usual credit.

Gentlemen who please to favor them with their custom, may depend upon being served with punctuality, and at the shortest notice. They flatter themselves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be sold at, Physicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their interest to deal with them. They intend to keep up their assortments by fresh importations every spring and fall.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

THE partnership of *North & Evans*, having by mutual consent dissolved, on the fifteenth day of April, all persons having any demands against said partnership are requested to furnish their accounts for payment, and those indebted, either on bond, note or book account, to discharge the same to the subscriber, at Coventry Forge, Chester county, who is authorised to receive the same.

‡ JOHN EVANS.

June 12th, 1790.

AN ESSAY

ON THE

Culture of *Silk* and *Mulberry Trees*,

Was lately published by a *Citizen of Philadelphia*,

And to be sold at the several Printing-Offices of Joseph Crookshank, Hall and Sellers, T. Bradford, at 8d. each. This Essay points out the great facility of the culture, and discovers to us the most amazing profits and advantages to be derived from it, and proves at least that it is an object which deserves the attention of every one.

TO BE SOLD,

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM, situated within a mile and a half of Germantown, on the Old York road, seven miles and a half from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, about 50 whereof are fine timber, 20 watered meadow, the residue arable, divided into convenient sized fields, one of which is a thriving young orchard of the best grafted fruit. Considerable quantities of lime, dung and plaster of paris have been laid on the soil, which is naturally good, within these two years; 16 acres of red clover will be cut this season, and the principal part of the land is rich enough for that grass. There are on the premises, elegantly situated, a stone house, 53 feet front, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, genteelly furnished, a square log kitchen, stone spring house, stone barn, adjoining to which is a frame building, being a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement house. There are two fine streams of water which run through the farm, and render every field convenient for pasturing. Apply to the Printers. t f

---

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Elsenborough, Salem county, in the state of New-Jersey, on fourth day, the 16th instant, a servant man, named LAWRENCE BENCH, about six feet high, full faced, dark complexion, very black eyes and black hair; he had on, when he went away, a castor black hat flopt, sky blue long bodied coat, black everlasting jacket, long trowsers striped with a lye colour, one pair of shoes with plated bucles half worn, had one small wallet with two pair of worsted stockings in it, fine linen shirt, with other things, grey coloured great coat half worn. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN JAMES.

June 16th, 1790.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying off said fellow at their peril. §

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away, the 21st of this instant, from the subscriber, near Elkton, Cæcil county, State of Maryland, a Negroe man, named WILL, about 28 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, well set, wears his hair platted and cued; had on and took with him, a half worn brown faded broadcloth coat and jacket, one scarlet cloth coat, stone coloured moreen jacket and black breeches, one fine shirt ruffled at the breast, sundry other clothes unknown; he is fond of playing on the fiddle; it is supposed he has got a forged pass, and will endeavour to pass for a freeman; has got a considerable sum of money with him. Any person that will secure said Negroe so that his master may get him, if taken within 30 miles, shall receive 20 Dollars, if exceeding 30 miles, the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOSEPH WALLACE.

May 26th, 1790. ‡

N. B. All persons are warned against harbouring said Negroe, and masters of vessels from carrying him off, at their peril.

Elsenborough, Salem County, New-Jersey, June 4, 1790.

RAN away from his bail, a certain JAMES REED, appears to be about 40 years of age, he was born in Ireland, says he has two sons about 15 or 20 miles back of Wilmington; he had on and took with him, a brown surtout coat, velvet breeches, nankeen vest, and velvet to make a coat. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, well made, thin black hair, he is apt to take strong drink to excess, is by trade a weaver, and supposed to be gone to his sons. Whoever takes up and secures him in this or the state of Pennsylvania, shall have *Three Pounds Reward*, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ EDWARD BRADWAY.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Court of Common Pleas of and for the county of Chester, have appointed us, the subscribers, auditors, upon a domestic attachment, at the suit of *John Kinnard*, against *Isaac Shunk*, pursuant to the acts of General Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania---

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands against the said Isaac Shunk, by mortgage, bond, book account, or otherwise; and likewise all persons indebted to the said Isaac Shunk, that we, the said auditors, will meet at the house of *Isaac Webb*, in West-Chester, on the first day of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons, as well those having demands as aforesaid, as those indebted to the said Isaac Shunk, are requested to attend, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted, by

JOSEPH SHIPPEN,
WILLIAM GIBBONS, } Auditors.
STEPHEN MOYLAN,

June 5th, 2790. ‡ 3w

Wikoff and *Harrison*,

DRUGGISTS,

On the north side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, have imported in the last vessels from London and Amsterdam, a large assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which they will dispose of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit:

Also, a General Assortment of

Paints, Glass and Dye-stuffs.

PAINTS. White lead dry, ditto ground in oil; Spanish brown dry, ditto ground in oil; Red lead; Yellow ochre; Prussian blue; Patent yellow; Venetian red; Verdigrease; Vermillion; Lampblack.

DYE-STUFFS. Arnotta; Madder; Red wood; Fustick.

GLASS. 28 by 24, 20 by 16, 18 by 14, 16 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch. tf.

PROPOSALS, by *Thomas Dobson*,

Bookseller, at the *Stone House*, in Second-street, Philadelphia

FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The FOUR GOSPELS;

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

With PRELIMINARY DISSERTATIONS,

And NOTES, CRITICAL and EXPLANATORY.

By GEORGE CAMPBELL, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh;
Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

THE character and abilities of the author of the proposed work are so well known, as to render unnecessary any thing which might here be said of them. His Essay on Miracles, in answer to Mr. Hume, and his Philosophy of Rhetoric, have long been esteemed master-pieces by the learned.---The following short extract from the Analytical Review for May 1789, will shew the reader the high opinion entertained of the present work:---

"FROM the above specimens, every intelligent reader will, we apprehend, form a very favourable idea of Dr. Campbell's work; and we venture to assure him, that a perusal of the whole will confirm him in that idea. Every where we discover the shrewdness, the sagacity, the judgment, and the taste, of the author of The Philosophy of Rhetoric, and of the Defence of the Gospel Miracles. The stile is laboured, and uniformly correct; never obscure to an attentive reader. The diction is generally chaste, and the terms happily chosen. But, what enhances the value of this work, above every thing, is, the impartial candour and liberality of sentiment that reigns throughout; and from which we have hardly found a single deviation. In short, it is one of those few books, which every serious Christian will read with pleasure and profit; and which every scripture commentator should propose to himself as a model."

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a superfine paper, and with a good type, in two large octavo volumes.

II. It will be delivered to subscribers at *One Dollar and Two-thirds* for each volume, sewed in boards;---One Dollar whereof to be paid at the time of subscribing, One Dollar and One Half on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on delivery of the second.---The price to non-subscribers will be *Two Dollars* per volume.

III. The work will be put to press as soon as six hundred copies are subscribed for. eow 6t

---

Plaster of Paris

JUST imported from Havre-de-Grace, and now manufacturing at the Subscriber's Mills, on the Haverford road, ten miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the sign of the Buck on the old Lancaster road, and to be sold at three shillings and nine pence per bushel. Purchasers may be assured it is the genuine French Plaster. Persons living in the back counties may be supplied by applying to Mrs. Miller, at the sign of the Buck, or Mr. James Elliot, at the sign of the Sorrel Horse, both living on the Lancaster road. Gentlemen purchasing the stone may have it manufactured at said place, on the most reasonable terms. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN away from the subscriber, about three weeks ago, A Negroe man, named JOHN BEARD, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a halt in his walk, occasioned by his right leg having been broke, plays on the fiddle, sings very well, and is much addicted to liquor. He is a good farmer, is very handy, and can make baskets. Had on, when he went away, a brown short jacket with light coloured sleeves, and overhalls of the same, a pair of new shoes, a coarse shirt, and an old wool hat. He is supposed to be gone to Bucks county or the Jersies, and will probably try to pass for a free man. Whoever takes up said Negroe man, and brings him to his master, or secures him in any gaol, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

Jan. 16, 1790. t. f. FRANCIS LEE.

Run away from Burlington,

A NEGRO Lad, named POMPEY, about 21 years of age, yellowish complexion, had his leg broke, which is set crooked, and makes him walk lame; he had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg shirt and trowsers; an old brown coat, a pair of boots too short in the feet, and a round hat; he took with him a bundle, in which was a ticklenburg shirt, a pair of Russia sheeting trowsers, a pair of overalls, a light coloured broad cloth coat, with other articles. It is supposed he will endeavour to get on board some vessel: Therefore all masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off. Whoever apprehends said Negro, and confines him in any goal, or brings him home, shall receive Four Dollars, and reasonable charges, from REYNOLD KEEN, Esq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN LAWRENCE, in Burlington.

June 12, 1790. tf.

Wanted immediately,

A Complete Workman at FINISHING of SICKLES. Any person, who understands the above business, will hear of good encouragement, by applying to the Printers hereof.

May 26, 1790. ‡

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, state of New-Jersey, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, before the expiration of six months; and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Administrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

Culture of Silk.

White Italian Mulberry Trees, for feeding Silk-Worms.

THE inhabitants of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, who wish to promote the agriculture and manufactures of their own country, are respectfully informed, that the subscribers are now ready to supply them with any quantity of young white Italian mulberry trees, from their Nursery, at Samuel Meredith, Esquire's place, or Mr. Robert Towers's, on the Ridge road and Poplar lane, about a mile and a half from the city of Philadelphia; as well as at their Nursery, half a mile from the College in Princeton, New-Jersey. The trees (which are now from two to three feet high) can easily, and with little expence, (and no injury to the trees) be transported to any part of these states. The transplanting of them is very easy and simple---they soon take root, and grow very rapidly. From Mr. Aspinwall's Nursery, in New-Haven, Connecticut, the most remote, as well as the nearest townships in that state, have been supplied. Many families there have raised large quantities of Raw Silk the year past. Their daughters are mostly supplied and clothed with silk gowns of their own manufacturing, at least fifty per cent. cheaper than if they had purchased imported silk. We boldly affert, that a Farmer cannot plant any thing on his farm that will yield him a better or even so good a profit, as White Italian Mulberry Trees. The culture of silk is very simple in method, and pleasing in practice. The trees will do to transplant from the first of April to the fifteenth of May.

The White Mulberry is a most durable wood, equal to red Cedar for ship and boat building, posts, &c. is a much stronger and firmer timber, and is, of course, in high estimation for all purposes which require firm and durable materials---Its growth is much quicker than cedar. The land on which the trees are cultivated, is much improved by the falling of the berries, which are also excellent food for poultry and hogs. The shade of the tree is no hindrance to the growth of the grass; but, on the contrary, if the berries are suffered to lay on the ground after they fall, until they rot, the land will be much improved by their manure, and will yield a much greater quantity of grass than that part on which there are no trees; the grass will be much sweeter, and the cattle will feed upon it much hearier. These facts are ascertained beyond contradiction from experience.

The subscribers, on application, are ready to give the most ample directions for the easy culture of this important article. They solicit the patronage of an enlightened and generous public, to an undertaking which holds forth the most permanent advantages to individuals in particular, and to the United States in general.

NATHANIEL ASPINWALL,
PETER DEWITT.

*** Applications at the Nurseries, or at Messrs. Christopher, jun. and Charles Marshall's, in Chesnut-street, or Mr. Edward Pole, in Market-street, will be immediately attended to; where specimens of American silk, of various kinds and colours, are ready to be exhibited, on application, to any person desirous of seeing them. Those wanting trees in the Jerseys, will please to apply to Mr. James Hamilton, near the College, in Princeton.

Philadelphia. April 12, 1790.

This day is published, (Price *A Quarter Dollar*)

On an extended and improved plan:

By Carey, Steward and Co.

In FRONT, near MARKET-STREET,

The AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Or UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1790.

CONTAINING--ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

PROSE.

1. Meterological observations made in Philadelphia, in May 1790,
2. Observations on the diseases and weather in ditto,
3. Extracts from the last will and testament of Dr. Franklin,
4. Effectul cure for the influenza,
5. Anecdote of Dr. Franklin,
6. Cursory remarks on the manufactures and commerce of the United States---By William Barton, Esq;
7. Letter from Tench Coxe, Esq; to the commissioners of the state of Virginia, at the Annapolis Convention,
8. Observations respecting Belknap's history,
9. Births and deaths in the Lutheran congregation of Philadelphia, for 16 years,
10. Statement of the exports of flour from Philadelphia, from January 1st to March 31st, 1790,

SELECTED ARTICLES.

PROSE.

11. Notes on the state of Pennsylvania,
12. Thoughts on legislative powers,
13. Mode of preventing the damage of flour by meal worms,
14. Method of preparing land for wheat,
15. Remarks on the manufacture of maple sugar,
16. Essay upon substitutes of foreign liquors,
17. Interesting law case,
18. Observations on obscurity of birth,
19. A well-attested instance of female heroism,
20. Review of memoirs of the American academy of arts and sciences,
21. Imports into New-York from March 24, 1784, to April 17, 1787,
22. Amount of duties on tonnage of vessels in the United States, from September 1st, to December 31st, 1789,
23. Exports from Baltimore, from October 1st, 1789, to March 31st, 1790,
24. The way to wealth.---By Dr. Franklin,
25. An important discovery.---By ditto,
26. Short account of the women of Egypt,
27. Anecdote of a Frenchman,
28. Letter from William Penn to his friends in London,
29. Letter on the fortifications of the Western Country---By Noah Webster, Esquire,
30. The maid of Switzerland,
31. Anecdote of a negro,
32. Account of the climate of Pennsylvania,
33. Accounts of the discovery of Vinland, or America, by the Icelanders,
34. Anecdote respecting Dr. Franklin,
35. Anecdote of a North-Carolina merchant,
36. American longevity,
37. Report of the Secretary of state, respecting coinage,
38. Association to prevent smuggling,
39. Resolutions of the legislature of South-Carolina,
40. Recommendations to school-masters.

POETRY.

41. In virgam Franklinianam---ode Alcaica,
42. The prospect.---*By a lady of Princeton*,
43. Take time, and think about it,
44. Characteristic sketch of the Long-Island Dutch,
45. Verses on General Washington,
46. Verses by a lady. Addressed to Dr. Franklin,
47. On the American and French revolutions.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1790. THE NUMB. 3137.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1790.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

House *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

TUESDAY, July 6, 1790.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Houſe went into committee on the engroſſed bill from the Senate concerning the reſidence of government.

The firſt ſection of the bill being read,

Mr. Sherman ſaid he wiſhed to have it explained. It ought to be made appear that the Patowmack would be the moſt proper and convenient place for the ſeat of government. To him it appeared too far to the ſouthward to be conſidered either as the centre of population or of territory. He ſuppoſed the centre of population would not be far from Philadelphia. He was willing, however, for the ſake of accommodation, to go to a place ſouthward of the centre, that is to Baltimore. He then moved that the words, "On the river Patowmack, at ſome place between the eaſtern branch and Conogocheague," ſhould be obliterated, in order to inſert "Baltimore."

Mr. Burk ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Lee wiſhed to know, in caſe the gentleman's motion ſhould ſucceed, what place was intended as a temporary reſidence.

Mr. Sherman replied that he was willing to go to Philadelphia, as ſoon as it ſhould appear proper to do ſo. He thought, however, that the government ought to remain ſome time longer at New-York, and he urged ſeveral reaſons, tending to prove that the preſent time was not a proper one for removing the ſeat of government.

Mr. Huntington ſaid, that the government was well accommodated at New-York. No reaſons, therefore, for removing, reſulting from conſiderations of that kind, could have any weight. The only real argument urged for a removal was, that the poſition of New-York was not central; and that it was neceſſary to go farther ſouthward, in order to accommodate ſouthern gentlemen. Upon a map, it was true, New-York did not appear to be in the centre of the United States, yet ſuch was the convenience of its ſituation, that it at all times offered a very eaſy conveyance from the remoteſt parts of the Union. In his opinion the centre ſhould not be confounded with the mere centre of territory, but of convenience to the citizens at large. But, ſaid he, if a removal from one place to another becauſe it is not in the centre, conſtitutes an argument, let us not go to a place that is ſtill farther removed from the centre. At preſent the centre is ſomewhere between the Delaware and Baltimore. He then entered into a deſcription of the advantages and riſing proſpects of that town, and concluded by urging that the committee ſhould agree to the propoſed amendment.

Mr. White ſaid, gentlemen had propoſed Baltimore by way of accommodation. If the Houſe had the ſole diſpoſal of the buſineſs, Baltimore probably might obtain. The buſineſs had originated in the other Houſe, and it was well known that this very queſtion about Baltimore had been propoſed in that honorable body, and had been negatived. It appeared therefore to him that if the amendment ſhould be carried, that it would defeat the bill. He would then ſubmit it to gentlemen, whether it would be moſt proper to adopt the amendment, and thereby defeat the bill, or to let it ſtand as it was, the beſt that could be obtained, all circumſtances conſidered—Mr. White then entered into a deſcription of the country bordering on the Patowmack, and gave a ſtatement of its advantages, compared to Baltimore and the adjacent country. He next entered into conſiderations that ſhould induce a removal from New-York. On a calculation, it appeared that the mileage north and eaſt of New-York, amounted to 4348 miles, while that ſouth of it was 18492, or about four and an half to one. With reſpect to the eaſy acceſs to New-York by water, it was true, that mode of conveyance was very convenient in good weather, and rendered the approach as eaſy as could be wiſhed: but in bad weather it was not only tedious and diſagreeable, but the riſk of life was a ſtill more ſerious conſideration. Beſides this, the motives of convenience ſhould extend beyond the mere eaſe and accommodation of the members. The ſafety and convenience of a great number of citizens, who would naturally have to attend at the ſeat of government, ought to be conſidered as well as the members. Gentlemen had ſuppoſed Baltimore to be near the centre. If that was the caſe Patowmack could not be eſſentially different, for the diſtance from Baltimore acroſs land to the Patowmack was only 40 miles. This would make no material difference, even if it were directly ſouth. But this difference was only in the weſting, and the intended ſeat on the Patowmack was even further north than Baltimore, being in the ſame latitude with Wilmington in the ſtate of Delaware.—To make a compariſon between the mileage of the northern and ſouthern delegates, it would appear that the mileage of the former was 13000 miles, and of the latter 15376, which would alſo tend to prove that Patowmack was not ſo far from the centre as ſome had imagined. He would admit, however, that at the preſent time the country was not ſo populous ſouth and weſt of the Patowmack as to the north and eaſt of it, but it was not propoſed to remove there till after the expiration of ten years; by which time, if the population increaſed as it had done for ſome years paſt, he thought the difference would not be great.

Mr. White added ſome other obſervations.

Mr. Lee. Sir, ſaid he, the ſubject of the bill before us is certainly of the utmoſt importance to the United States. And unfortunately it is one of thoſe ſubjects which is of the moſt irritable nature, involving the general intereſts of the community together with the rival intereſts of thoſe places which think they have the beſt pretenſions to the ſeat of government. It becomes us therefore to arm ourſelves with our utmoſt moderation, and to diſmiſs all our paſſions. The obſervations which I may make will be under the influence of this impreſſion. No perſon will deny that the ſtates of Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, are the ſtates which have the beſt claim to the ſeat of government. This bill may be conſidered as an accommodation of the rival intereſts of theſe ſtates. They are willing, for the ſake of peace and harmony, to conciliate their jarring pretenſions. I ſhall therefore be oppoſed to making any alteration in the bill whatever, and conſequently to ſtriking out the Patowmack for the purpoſe of inſerting Baltimore. But, Sir, before I conſider the merits of this particular poſition, permit me to premiſe ſome general obſervations on the important ſubject which claims our attention. To form a proper eſtimate of the importance, the policy and the juſtice of the meaſure propoſed by the bill, it will be neceſſary to take a comprehenſive view of the various intereſts of our country, and in a particular manner to conſider the operation of the funding ſyſtem, which we are about to carry into effect, and which very deeply involves the welfare of the community, on the pecuniary and political rights of the nation. To this aſſembly, a particular analyſis of the various intereſts of the different members compoſing this extenſive republic will be unneceſſary. I will therefore, in a very few words, only generally deſcribe them as they appear to me. The eaſtern ſtates, from the nature of their country, the value of their fiſheries, the extent of their ſea coaſt, and the degree and quality of their population, are principally intereſted in navigation and manufactures. The induſtry of the middle ſtates ſeems to be divided between agriculture, manufactures and navigation, and likely to continue ſo, from the nature of their climate, their ſoil and their population. In the ſouthern ſtates, all natural circumſtances, climate, ſoil, productions, extent of waſte and fertile lands, combine to render agriculture for ever almoſt their whole purſuit; and to theſe natural impediments to navigation and manufactures is ſuperadded an artificial one, which will readily occur to thoſe who hear me, more powerful perhaps than all the reſt together.

To ſecure perſonal liberty, to render property ſafe, and to protect and promote all theſe various intereſts, was the government which we are called on to adminiſter inſtituted, and we are the firſt perſons ſelected to put the complicated machine in motion. How awful, how arduous the taſk; with what caution ought we to tread, with what mutual ſympathy ought we to act. What an expanded view ought we to take of the great aſſemblage of intereſts which we repreſent! Nations, like individuals, derive their character, their habits, their future fortune, from the principles impreſſed in their infancy. It is our taſk to give the impulſe, which will either harmonize our intereſts, ſecure our happineſs, and exalt our character, or ſever us into malignant factions, and entail eternal infamy and miſery upon the nation. To eſtabliſh our government, and ſecure the good intended, our meaſures muſt promote with an impartial care all the various intereſts which are intruſted to us, and diſtribute with an equal hand the bleſſings of the Union. The intereſting queſtion now occurs, has the propoſed funding ſyſtem a tendency to do this, if unaccompanied by the meaſure which we now have under conſideration?

It will readily be acknowledged, that a funded paper naturally reſorts to the capital. It will be unneceſſary to take up the time of the committee in attempting to demonſtrate this almoſt ſelf-evident propoſition. This being the caſe, the evidences of the public debt will probably in the courſe of time be in a great meaſure concentrated at the ſeat of government. Perhaps this natural operation may in ſome degree be counteracted by the great trading towns. A ſmall proportion will be arreſted in their progreſs to the capital by the monied intereſts of theſe places; but the great maſs will be attracted to the ſpot where the pecuniary buſineſs of the nation is tranſacted---nor will this miſchief be prevented by the proviſion contained in the funding bill, which we have paſſed, that the intereſt ſhall be paid in the ſtate where the holder of the debt reſides. The great evil will remain. The contributions of the ſtates will finally be collected and expended in the capital and great trading towns. For I hold this to be a truth, that the ultimate holders of the public debt will be thoſe who can afford to live on the intereſt of their money, for ſuch alone can inveſt their fortunes in the public funds, and ſuch perſons will for convenience, pleaſure, and a thouſand obvious conſiderations, naturally prefer the ſeat of government and the great trading towns, as the places of their reſidence, to any others. Such being the tendency of any funding ſyſtem whatever, permit me to apply the preſent to the particular and exiſting circumſtances of the United States. To do this I muſt enquire in what part of the Union are the ſeat of government and great trading towns at this time: Every gentleman's own mind will furniſh an anſwer to this queſtion, and will perceive at once, if the principles which are the ground work of argument are juſt, the particular ſpots to which the wealth of this continent will be attracted and accumulated; and that the agriculture, the trade, and the manufactures of all the country, from Philadelphia to Boſton incluſive, will be ſtimulated and greatly invigorated by the combined revenues of the United States, while thoſe countries which lie remote to the ſouth and weſt will ſcarcely feel a languid ray of the vivifying influence of an opulence growing out of the contributions of all, and which ought therefore to be beneficial to all.

I have before ſtated the various intereſts of our nation, and that artificial as well as natural circumſtances combine to render agriculture for ever almoſt the ſole purſuit of the ſouthern ſtates. Where commerce and agriculture flouriſh, great cities naturally ariſe. Agricultural purſuits contribute but ſlowly to the growth of towns. The ſouthern ſtates will not therefore be able, by the conveniencies and pleaſures of large cities, to retain many of thoſe perſons who will live on the intereſt of their money in the funds; they will reſort to ſcenes more various and delightful---ſo that under the preſent aſpect of affairs all cauſes unite to weaken and depreſs us; the ſeat of government in a very uncentral ſtation---in the ſame quarter of the Union the great trading and manufacturing intereſts; no proſpect of any relief from the overwhelming calamity but from the nobleſt effort of a generous policy, the preſent weight of power being in thoſe ſtates in which theſe great intereſts reſide; and it has been unfortunately the characteriſtic of all human rulers, to exerciſe the power which they poſſeſs for their own particular advantage. I hope that our conduct on the preſent occaſion will furniſh an exception to this practice; unleſs an expanded policy ſhould be immediately purſued by the Legiſlature of the United States, and ſuch a ſtation ſelected for the ſeat of government, from which the wealth drawn into the public coffers may be again equally diſſeminated amongſt thoſe who contributed it, and the inhabitants of the ſouthern and weſtern territory enabled to participate in its bleſſings as well as their northern and eaſtern brethren; who is there ſo blind as not to perceive that the tendency of our funding ſyſtem will be to keep them in a perpetual ſtate of weakneſs and dependence---with the mock appearance of ſharing in the ſovereignty, in effect to render two-thirds of this extenſive empire tributary to one-third, and by artificial cauſes to prevent the natural growth of the ſouthern and weſtern population.

Theſe conſequences, in the preſent ſituation of our affairs, appeared to me to flow ſo naturally from any funding ſyſtem whatever---and to be ſo deſtructive, not only of the pecuniary intereſts, but of the political rights of a great proportion of the nation---that I felt great heſitation and repugnance in giving my aſſent to the one which has paſſed. Nor could I have been induced to have done it, if the payment of the debts of the United States had not been recognized by the Conſtitution as one of its principal objects. The ſtate from which I come having ratified the Conſtitution, and thereby pledged herſelf to co-operate in a proviſion for the public debt; I did not feel myſelf at liberty to exerciſe my own judgment, but obliged, at all hazards, honorably to fulfil her engagements.

I have thought this candid developement of the various intereſts of our country neceſſary, to ſhew to gentlemen the impropriety and injuſtice of thoſe accuſations, which have been ſo frequently repeated here, that the oppoſers of certain meaſures were governed by a narrow and local policy. I think the magnanimity of our conduct deſerves rather thanks and admiration, than reproach and cenſure. But my principal view in bringing forward theſe conſiderations, was to impreſs on the minds of gentlemen the neceſſity of moderation and mutual conceſſion, in the arduous buſineſs in which we are engaged; and to infuſe into their very ſouls what I feel; that an infant nation, which has riſen glorioufly, and as it were miraculouſly in the eyes of the world, depends for its happineſs, perhaps for its exiſtence, on the wiſdom of our counſels. There is an indiſpenſable neceſſity, if we wiſh either for permanent peace or permanent proſperity, that the firſt meaſures of our government ſhould remove every ſource of jealouſy.

Unfortunately jealouſies exiſt which nothing can remove, but taking, with the liberality of great minds, the deciſive ſtep which is now in our power, and which alone can baniſh all diſtruſt and unite all hearts, all wills, all intereſts, in ſupport of our government. The diſpoſition diſcovered at the laſt ſeſſion, when the ſubject was agitated, has been the ſource of ſerious alarm and diſtruſt to two thirds of the United States in point of territory, and in courſe of time and at a period far from being diſtant in degree of population. For climate, ſoil, all circumſtances which attract and foſter population, warrant the opinion. I feel it a truth deeply planted in my mind, that this government cannot exiſt unleſs the intereſts of every part are equally conſulted. For the equal enjoyment of liberty, property, and all the bleſſings of good government, we reſiſted Great-Britain. To ſecure the ſame objects we inſtituted the government under which we live. But, Sir, the intereſt of every part, I think I have demonſtrated, will not be equally promoted, if the wealth of the whole is drawn to a point, where it can be beneficial only to a particular region. And if our government ſhould prove ſo partial in its operations, I fear that the jealouſies which exiſt will encreaſe, that open enmity will at length ſucceed, and finally that diſcord will ſever us for ever. If we do not aſſent to this meaſure, Sir, let me beg gentlemen to conſider what will be the ſenſations of thoſe, who will then conſider their rights as diſregarded—and will only feel the neceſſity of contributing their ſubſtance without receiving any equal benefit in return. And it is not neceſſary for me to tell this Houſe, that nations are ſubject to all the paſſions of individuals, that they too have their pride, their reſentments, and the ſpirit of revenge; that free nations in particular ſubmit with the greateſt repugnance even to the ſemblance of oppreſſion; that in every community there will always be found men of daring genius and enterprize, deſperate in their circumſtances, hating peace and order, fond of innovation, ready to ſtimulate the ſociety to all the madneſs of civil rage. This is a leſſon which the uniform hiſtory of nations ought deeply to impreſs on our minds—and to warn us againſt any policy which may furniſh even pretexts to incendiaries to inflame the public mind, and diſturb the public peace.

There is no perſon in the leaſt acquainted with the real intereſts of his country, who muſt not be ſenſible of the neceſſity of an union of the whole to promote the welfare of every part. Even the diſſimilarity in our climates and purſuits, inſtead of being a ſource of diviſion, forms in my mind the ſtrongeſt ligament of our union. While a mild climate and fertile ſoil bountifully reward the toils of agriculture in the ſouthern ſtates—the eaſtern ſtates in particular may grow rich by tranſporting thoſe productions to foreign markets—importing from thence the merchandize which our country requires, or by converting themſelves the raw materials into the articles which we

consume. So that this diversity of pursuits will be mutually advantageous to every member of the union. We shall be a mutual aid and support to each other, in times of peace as well as times of danger. If our political regulations should thus harmonize our interests, and obliterate the causes of jealousy, to what an enviable state of happiness will our country attain. Where in the world has existed a nation, whose lot could be compared to ours. With such rapture does this prospect fill my mind, that I shrink with horror from any policy which may have a tendency to excite distrust and sow the seeds of disunion. Great and permanent are the blessings which this government, if wisely and harmoniously administered, is capable of producing to the American people. The preservation of peace, a god-like and glorious object—the promotion of agriculture and commerce, of arts and science, all conducive to the convenience and happiness of society, are the invaluable blessings which an united government, impartially administered, will produce. Blessings not fleeting with a moment, but calculated to make countless future generations happy. Will gentlemen, for trivial considerations, risk the loss of such inestimable jewels, deposited in their care by their country?—Will they, by rejecting a bill, calculated to conciliate and unite, lay the foundation of animosities, destructive of the public peace—which may finally produce divisions and civil wars, attended with all those horrid and bloody calamities which have afflicted, immemorially, the other quarters of the globe. No, Sir, at this happy opportunity, presented to us by the Senate, let us discover a cordial disposition to unite, and, by agreeing to this bill, banish all local jealousies and distrusts from our councils, and leave occasion in future, only to vie with each other in promoting the general welfare.

Having premised these general observations, I will now, with the permission of the committee, consider the merits of the proposition before us.

There is no person, not even the most strenuous advocate of New-York, who will deny that Philadelphia is the present centre of wealth and population of the United States, and therefore the most proper place at this time for the residence of the government. And those gentlemen who will look into futurity, and consider our present government as intended for perpetuity, must be forced to acknowledge that the Patowmack will probably be the centre of both. The arrangement, therefore, proposed by the bill, provides for present and future convenience, and forever dismisses from our deliberations the irritable question which has too long agitated us, and impeded the public business. And, Sir, what is the difference between Baltimore and the Patowmack. The gentleman from Connecticut, who moved this alteration, gave as his reason that the centre of population lay between the latitudes of Wilmington in Delaware, and Baltimore, but nearest the latter. I presume the gentleman's calculation may be relied on as accurate. If it is, it is in favour of the arrangement of the bill. For, Sir, the latitudes of Georgetown and Patowmack and Conogocheague are nearly the same as those of Wilmington and Baltimore; and a station therefore may be selected on the Patowmack, exactly in the centre of the present, as well as the probable future population: with this advantage, that the seat of government on the Patowmack will be more to the west, and from the connection of its waters with the western territory, will form a chain of communication well calculated to attach the people of that country to the Atlantic states. So that, Sir, in this point of view there appears to be an advantage in favour of the Patowmack. And, Sir, the station on the Patowmack is less exposed than Baltimore, and can be easily defended from hostile attacks. It will also be more grateful to the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and to a very great part of Maryland. The country, too, to be accommodated by the arrangement of the bill, forms the strength and wealth of the United States; the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, contributing above one half of the revenue. These states, which have the only rival claim to the seat of government, are satisfied and pleased with this arrangement.

The gentleman's favourite spot, Baltimore, is not more consistent with his own principles, than the banks of the Patowmack. I consider, therefore, the proposition calculated, if not intended, altogether to defeat this favourite measure; and therefore ought to be rejected by the friends of a southern position. If we fail in this bill, is there no danger that a project, similar to the one attempted at the last session, will be renewed, and our just pretensions and interests for ever sacrificed. Gentlemen from the south, ought seriously to weigh this contingency. If we unite, we have it in our power to secure this great object to our country. It is our misfortune to be too frequently divided; and some of the southern gentlemen seem invariably, on all southern local questions, to join the other part of the continent.

I will not take up the time of the committee in unfolding all the advantages of Patowmack. This was done at the last session; and gentlemen will recollect the observations then made. A map of the river, together with a statement of its interior navigation, forwarded by the Governor of the State of Virginia, according to the directions of the Legislature, I have taken the liberty to lay on the table, for the information of Members, and shall call for the reading of the papers at a proper time.

But, Sir, I may have wearied the patience of the committee, and it may be thought by some that I have unnecessarily and improperly connected with this question, considerations which seemed to belong to another subject. But in revolving the situation of public affairs, the train of ideas which I have delivered invariably pressed on my mind; and as I hold candour to be the best mean of understanding and obtaining what is just and honorable, I thought it my duty freely to deliver my opinion at this important crisis, which, if it has no other merit, at least has this, that it is dictated by an ardent zeal to secure the peace, and promote the welfare of my country.

Mr. Lawrence, after making a few observations on the privacy with which the friends of the present bill had conducted the business--said, it was now rather late for them to ask the consent of the New-York members. He believed the people of the union, who were yet unbiassed by any local prejudices, would prefer the town of Baltimore for a permanent residence to the Patowmack, where, he believed, if the present bill passed, it would never be.

The subject, he said, was more dangerous than some gentlemen were aware of, with respect to the permanency of the union. He could not discover by what logic or what magic they could reconcile the opinions of reasonable people upon the present occasion.

Mr. Lawrence made several other observations, which, for want of room, we are obliged to defer inserting at present.

Mr. Bloodworth moved for the committee to rise, in order that the House might proceed upon the business of the union, and finish that first; after which, he said, he would have no objections to this question being called up.

This motion, however, was negatived, and the debate on residence continued.

Mr. Smith (Maryland) and Mr. Carroll, each laid papers before the House, containing descriptions of the country about Baltimore, and at George Town.

The resolves of Congress of 1783, respecting a residence on the Delaware, somewhere near Trenton in Jersey, were all read.

[*To be continued.*]

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) June 7.

Yesterday in the forenoon, an American East-India brig, called the Cadet, and commanded by Captain Vans, belonging to Boston, passed this island in distress: this vessel attempted to make this port, but, from her shattered situation, could not effect it, and was under the necessity of shaping her course for the island of St. Eustatius.

The Cadet sailed from Madras in August last, bound to Boston; on her passage she touched at Sumatra, where she remained some months; and afterwards called in at the Cape, where she lay about 50 days: from whence she encountered very severe weather, which occasioned her springing a leak, and it was with the utmost difficulty she could be kept above water.

June 11. We have been informed that the late commotions in Martinique were occasioned by an edict issued by the National Assembly, to compel the planters of that island to ship all their produce to France, for payment of debts due there—the planters claimed their accustomed privilege of selling their sugars in Martinique, or of shipping them to whatever port they pleased, where they could procure the best prices—Thus were two parties formed: the one consisting of the planters, the military and the Viscount de Damas; the other of the merchants and the rest of the inhabitants—and it is owing to this step that so much blood has lately been shed.

BOSTON, June 30.

A correspondent says, it is true that a committee of the legislature of this state reported in favor of instructing the Senators from this state in Congress, *to use their endeavours to obtain a reduction of their salaries, compensations, &c.* granted *by Congress*. But it is almost ascertain, that the Legislature never can accept a report which will so flagrantly interfere with the proceedings of the General Government ---and which is, in its nature, so directly *ex post facto*.

When the subject of compensating the members was before Congress, it was urged by those who were in favor of the sum they have received, that it was the average sum granted by the several states to their members in Congress---that voting a less sum would be indirectly to charge the Legislatures of the several states with extravagance---and that it was not in fact a compensation for the sacrifices of business, waste of interest during their absence, &c. which those members who live at a distance from the seat of Government must make and suffer. To these arguments, reasonable as these were, no reply could be made by those who were in favor of a less sum, other than the inability of the country to pay it: This, as being a mere matter of opinion, was denied by those in favor of the sum granted. The members from the states which had granted the highest sums would not consent to any reduction below the average sum, and, being a majority, fixed the compensation. The yeas and nays were taken on this question, and those who complain so much on the subject, are referred thereto, before they continue their murmurs, and wish for *removals*, &c. Many of the compensations to officers of the United States are not higher than similar officers under some of the individual states enjoy.

It is expected, says a correspondent, that the PENSIONER STEUBEN will furnish the Congress LIBRARY with an elegant edition of his military works, lettered with GOLD; to be placed at the right hand of the "militia system of Switzerland."

LITCHFIELD, June 7.

CATHOLICISM.

Tuesday evening last arrived in town, from his seat at New-London, SAMUEL, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Connecticut---and on Wednesday he performed divine service in the Presbyterian meeting house---(which the society's committee very liberally tendered him for that purpose.)---The auditory was numerous and respectable, and conducted with that pleasing demeanour which ought to characterise all professors of christianity, and lovers of concord. Sixteen Episcopal clergy were present, the senior of whom presented Mr. Trueman Marsh, of this town, for ordination, who was admitted into the holy order of priesthood by the Bishop. The solemnity and deportment of the young candidate commanded attention. The Bishop's discourse discovered extensive erudition and native genius---and was delivered with that energy which could not fail to engage and influence his hearers, all seeming to unite in commending the ingenuity and gift of the preacher. It was not noisy eloquence without sentiment; but solid reasoning, drawn from sources of the Holy Scriptures, and pronounced, as became a workman not to be ashamed, with great ease and perspicuity.

BENNINGTON, June 21.

The appearance of the crops now on the ground, in every part of this state, particularly in the lake and northern towns, has perhaps never been exceeded at any period since the first settlement of the country. Wheat, in particular, if the season continues favorable, will be very plentiful.

A few years ago not a single bar of iron was produced in Vermont; at present a forge is going in Bennington, twelve or thirteen in Rutland county, one in Shoreham, and several others erecting in various parts, particularly in Rutland county. We have likewise a slitting-mill in Rutland county, and a furnace erected, which, it is presumed, will, under the patronage of the public, be set in blast next spring. Almost every month new beds of ore are discovered, with which our mountains abound, and the manufacture of which cannot fail to render an industrious people opulent.

HARTFORD, July 5.

Last week was completed at the bell-foundery in this city, by Messrs. Doolittle and Goodyear, a bell for the town of Portland, Massachusetts, weighing about 1100lb. This is the fourth which these gentlemen have cast within a few months past; and though all of them have met with the approbation of good judges of sound, this last is allowed to be superior to either of the others. Bells from one hundred to three thousand weight, equal in every respect to those imported, and much cheaper, can be furnished at this foundery on very short notice.

NEW-YORK, June 22.

I do not pretend, says a correspondent, fully and immediately to understand the system of court intrigue and state politics—but I cannot conceive of a nation's denouncing vengeance for the frivolous reason of *losing one or two private vessels*: To however great length the support of *the dignity of a crowned head* may carry a court, it may be presumed that, in the present instance of England's declaring war against Spain, something presents itself to the view of the Minister, of more serious consequence than barely *the defence of crowned dignity*. *Quere*—Would not *New-Orleans* be an important object to Britain? And what effect would such an event (with further naturally resulting acquisitions) have upon these states?—Britain has lost one set of colonies --and would it be astonishing, should she attempt to replace them?

July 3.

Mr. TRUMBULL, the PAINTER.

A letter from London, to a gentleman in this town, shews in what high esteem, as a Painter, Mr. *Trumbull* is held, in Great-Britain. The writer says, "If you see Mr. Trumbull, I refer it to your discretion to tell him, what Mr. Horace Walpole lately told me of the Sortie at Gibraltar, "that he found it difficult to be persuaded, that so fine a picture had yet been painted in England." Tho' I mention it rather to give you pleasure, than from any other consideration; as it is more probable that Mr. Trumbull already knows it, than that his modesty has suffered him to communicate it to his friends."

A letter from Copenhagen, dated February 20, says, "Baron Sprengtporten, his Swedish Majesty's Ambassador, had a particular audience with the Prince Royal on Sunday the 12th instant, in which it is said that this Minister declared, by order of the King his master, that his Swedish Majesty had thought proper to refuse the propositions of peace made by Russia, and had decided to employ all his forces to push the war with vigour. From the pacific principles of our Court it may readily be conceived, how disagreeable the continuation of the war is to it.—Obligations of treaty, and gratitude, connect it with the Court of Petersburgh, and it will be very painful to see that Power and the Imperial Court, its ally, exposed to the combined attacks of a league, disproportioned to the balance of the Powers of Europe: We know not where to attribute the assertion, circulated in the public papers, that a body of Prussian troops is about being assembled, under the orders of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, in order to hold Denmark in respect on the side of Holstein. Nothing as yet announces more than ordinary measures of precaution on the part of our Court. They are busy in establishing a commissariate of war in Holstein, as also taking into the service the persons necessary for procuring provisions and forage; and the places of ensigns, in all the regiments sent to the dutchy, are filled. Field Marshal, Prince Charles of Hesse, and the Prince his son, will set out the day after to-morrow, on a tour to Sleswide, from whence they will return in six or eight weeks.

A private letter from London mentions, that "Mr. Herschel, the celebrated English astronomer, has already brought his new telescope to a perfection that could not reasonably have been expected for centuries to come. He does not however stop here, but is still going on making new improvements in his glasses, as well as new discoveries in the azure fields that surround us.—His late discoveries in the moon (the greater part yet unpublished) will, it is said, make a most curious volume, not of speculation only, but probable reality. The magnifying power of this new telescope is so prodigious, that a very small mountain in the moon may now be most accurately surveyed, and its dimensions taken almost with as much certainty as upon the earth. It is the opinion of Mr. Herschel, that the moon has formerly been in something like a chastic state, having suffered some great revolution, perhaps occasioned by the central fire, which, from causes similar to those in our earth, may have been the occasion of earthquakes, and other convulsions of nature.---Contrary to the opinions of the philosophers of the last age, he asserts there are oceans in the moon interspersed with continents and islands, but whether these oceans are of a rarer or denser nature than the waters on this earth, he seems to think beyond the reach of human sagacity to tell with certainty. That she is surrounded by an atmosphere is demonstrable, and no doubt proportioned in a certain ratio to the density of the ocean.---As this is an age of improvements, who knows but that the eagle-eye of man may yet, notwithstanding our distance, catch a glimpse of the lunarians, and, by the aid of these glasses, gain some knowledge of their duties, their shipping, and other particulars, equally new and curious!---Mr. Herschel's sister, a sprightly philosophical lady, has declared, that she hopes one day, by means of her brother's improvements, to *have a fair view of the country seats of the lunar gentlemen.*"

July 8. The ship America, Capt. Sarly, arrived at Sandy Hook yesterday, after a passage of four months and 22 days, from Canton.---We are informed, that on Wednesday night, Dr. Draper, the Surgeon of the ship, accidentally fell overboard, and was unfortunately drowned.

Capt. Sarly spoke the Anthony, Puller, from Canton, all well, bound to New-York, in the Streights of Sunday.

July 9. Yesterday the House of Representatives proceeded in the residence bill, and debated for a long time upon Mr. Burke's proposed amendment: but that, and every other amendment which was proposed, whether accommodating, constitutional, political or just, were all negatived: and the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment, just as it came from the hands of the Secretary of Senate; so that after three days debate, the House have been able to do no more than exactly agree to the dictates of Senate, and as Mr. Smith, South Carolina, observed, they were not permitted to alter a *comma* in this *noli me tangere* bill: which is now before the House, and is made the order of this day.

The number of members who rose for the bill were 33, and 28 against it: so that the majority are but five.

N. B. The last time Philadelphia was upon the carpet, there was a majority of 16, and when Baltimore was tried, the members were 53 to 6: yet all these were rejected by the Senate, and now their bill has been agreed to, in committee of the whole, without a single amendment.

Mr. Seney gave notice that he would call for the yeas and nays, when it comes before the House this day.

This sudden removal of Congress, before they have passed any general laws for the benefit of the Union, reminds us of the words of a certain poet.

"O most wicked speed! to post
"With such dexterity" to that intriguing spot:
"It cannot, nor it will not come to good."

The other business which came on yesterday, was the post-office and new ways and means bills; some progress was made in the former, and the latter was made the order of the day for Monday next.

BENEFIT OF WHITE WASHING.

The frequent white washing of walls and cielings is very cheap and easy, and yet a powerful means of destroying contagion in buildings. Dr. Hope, of Edinburgh, says, that white washing had entirely eradicated the infection of a very bad fever, which had prevailed in the infirmary in that city, and that the practice is regularly continued.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 14.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

It affords us peculiar pleasure to be enabled, from time to time, to communicate to our readers such information as we can obtain, relative to the progress of manufactures in the United States.—Accounts of this nature wear off the diffidence of our citizens, stimulate them to improve and extend the manufactures already established, to attempt others which have not yet been tried, to convince them that nature had done her part for the United States, in furnishing them with numerous sources of national wealth, which only require the assistance of enterprize and industry to turn them into their proper channel, and to demonstrate the absurdity of depending on other nations for what can be better obtained at home. Amongst the numerous branches of manufactures successfully carried on in this city, that of paper-hangings demands some notice. In the manufactory of Burrel Carnes, under the firm of Le Collay and Chardon, upwards of ten thousand pieces have been prepared and sold since its establishment last fall. From the encouragement this undertaking has received, we are informed that the proprietor has made such additional improvements of the works, as will enable him to manufacture between twenty and thirty thousand pieces in the ensuing year.

COMMENCEMENT *in the* UNIVERSITY.

On the 8th of July, the commencement for conferring Degrees in the University of Pennsylvania was held in the German Reformed Church in the city of Philadelphia, at which a very numerous and respectable audience, composed of the most distinguished personages and characters in the city, attended. The Procession consisted of the Students of the University, the Candidates for Degrees, and such gentlemen as had formerly received any degrees in the Arts and Sciences in that institution; together with the Faculty and Trustees of the University, the members of the Supreme Executive Council of the State, with such of the members of the General Assembly as were in town, and the members of the incorporated German Society of Philadelphia.

The Provost introduced the exercise of the day by a short prayer for the Divine benediction on the Students, who were about to be ushered into the world with the literary honours of the University, and an address of thanks to the German Reformed Society, for their polite and ready accommodation of the University with the use of their elegant and spacious Church on this occasion.—After which the following Orations were delivered by the candidates for degrees, viz.

1. A salutatory oration; by Mr. Francis A. Latta, of Chesnut Level.
2. Oration on the progress of arts and sciences; by Mr. Thomas Harris, of Philadelphia.
3. Oration on slavery; by Mr. John Brinton, of Chester county.
4. Oration on the disadvantages of a national debt; by Mr. Samuel Martin, of Franklin county.
5. Oration in praise of deliberate bachelors; by Mr. James Stuart, of Philadelphia.
6. Oration on the early education of children; by Mr. Jacob Brown, of Philadelphia.
7. Oration in the natural history, culture and qualities of patatoes; by Mr. William Bache, of Philadelphia.
8. A German oration on the sensations of a graduate; by Mr. Christian Endress, of Philadelphia.
9. Oration on the necessity of religion, for the support of civil government; by Mr. David Shute, of New-Jersey.
10. Oration on the study of physic; by Mr. John Laws, of Maryland.
11. Valedictory oration; by Mr. Uriah Dubois, of New-Jersey.

The degree of bachelor of arts was conferred upon Messrs. William Bache, Jacob Brown, John Britton, Uriah Dubois, Christian Endress, Francis A. Latta, Samuel Martin, David Shute and James Stuart.

The degree of bachelor in medicine was conferred on Messrs. John Baldwin, George Cabell, William Duffield, Theophilus Elmer, William Gardiner, Plunket Glentworth, Thomas Harris, Matthew Henderson, Samuel Kerr, Jonathan Kearsley, John Laws and John Culberson Wallace.

The degree of master of arts was conferred on Messrs. Benjamin Franklin Bache, George Duffield, James Ewing, James Mease, Evan Thomas, Samuel Harrison Smith, Henry Wikoff, James Woodhouse, the Rev. Robert Annan, and the Rev. Frederick Schmidt.

And the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on the Rev. Samuel Blair, and the Rev. William Rodgers.

The exercises of the day were interspersed with some excellent pieces both of instrumemtal and vocal music, the latter by the singing school under the direction of Mr. Ott, to whom the University returned their public thanks.

The whole was concluded by a solemn charge given to the graduates both in arts and medicine, by the Provost; in which he took an opportunity of publishing the following rules, for obtaining degrees in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, lately agreed upon and established by the Trustees and Professors, viz.

1. No person shall be received as a candidate for a degree in medicine in the University, unless he has been a student of medicine for three years, and has arrived at the age of twenty-one years.
2. Every candidate shall have regularly attended during two years, or in the course of two years, the lectures in the University, on Anatomy and Surgery, Chemystry, Materia Medica, the theory and practice of Physic, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and the practice of the Pennsylvania Hospital.
3. Each candidate shall undergo three examinations; the first before the Medical Professors only--the second before the Faculty and Trustees of the University—and in the third a medical case, written by the candidate, is to be defended by him in public: he shall then, if approved, be admitted to the degree of *Bachelor* in medicine—And it shall be at the option of the candidate at the same time, or at any future period, to offer to the inspection of the Medical Professor, a thesis on any subject in Medicine, which, if approved by them, shall be printed at the expence of the candidate, and on its being defended by him in public, he shall be entitled to the degree of *Doctor* in medicine.

At a Meeting of the *Public Creditors* at the State-House, on Friday, the 9th of July, 1790,

RESOLVED,

THAT a Committee be appointed, with power and authority, in the name and on behalf of the Public Creditors of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, to petition, memorial and remonstrate to Congress, according to the judgment and discretion of the said Committee; to correspond with the Public Creditors in other states, and with such other persons as they shall think proper; and generally to take such other measures as they shall think most expedient for obtaining justice to the Public Creditors.

The following Gentlemen were appointed, viz.

William Bradford,	Blair M'Clenachan,
Joseph Ball,	Jonathan D. Sergeant,
Thomas M'Kean,	John Nixon,
Thomas L. Moore,	William Bingham,
Charles Pettit,	Peter Wikoff,
Walter Stewart,	Matthew Clarkson.
John Ewing,	

Captain Lewis, of the brig Adventure, arrived here in 16 days from Barbados, informs, that the day before he sailed the Solebay frigate pressed 200 men, in consequence of the expected rupture between Spain and England.

PENNSYLVANIA, *ss.*

By the PRESIDENT and the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to us, by the depositions of WILLIAM MOORE and ROBERT KING, taken according to law, that two friendly Indians who came into the settlement on Pine creek, Northumberland county, in order to trade with the inhabitants of the said county, were, on the evening of the 27th ultimo, barbarously murdered, by *Benjamin Walker*, *Henry Walker*, *Joseph Walker* and *Samuel Doyle*. And whereas it is of the utmost importance to the lives of the good people of this State, and a due execution of the laws, that the perpetrators of a crime so horrid should be brought to condign and exemplary punishment. We have therefore thought proper to issue this Proclamation, hereby engaging, that the public reward of EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS shall be paid to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and secure the said Benjamin Walker, Henry Walker, Joseph Walker and Samuel Doyle; or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every of them; to be paid on their conviction for the said offence.

GIVEN in Council, under the hand of his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esquire, President, and of the seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and of the Commonwealth the fifteenth. THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Attest CHARLES BIDDLE, *Secretary*.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

At *Græme* Park, on Wednesday last, departed this life, after a short indisposition, Colonel ISAAC MELCHER, in the 42d year of his age. His remains were conveyed to town in the evening, and on Thursday afternoon respectfully interred in the burying ground belonging to the German Reformed Church, attended by the Members of the *Cincinnati*, *German* Society, and others of his friends and fellow-citizens.

It is but just on this occasion to say of the deceased, that he possessed many excellent qualities, the exercise of which produced satisfaction to himself, as well as to Society.

He was fond and affectionate of his relations; sincere and ardent in his friendships; honest, upright, and punctual in all his dealings; and inflexibly determined to defend liberty and law—and oppose oppression of every species—This was exemplified in his early and conspicuous attachment to the American cause. He joined the army in its first formation at Cambridge, and without pay or reward shared in "the glorious toils" of ARNOLD's detachment, as a volunteer, in the expedition to and storm of Quebec, under General MONTGOMERY; on which signal occasion he distinguished himself, and obtained the affections of every friend to his country. In the memory of patriotism and gratitude his most lasting monument is framed, which it is out of the power of time or malice to destroy!

A short discourse on the melancholy occasion was delivered in the German language by the Rev. Dr. *Helmuth*, and another in English by the Rev. Dr. *William Rogers*.

Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1790.

In Committee of the Whole on the Residence Bill.

Mr. Sherman's motion for striking out Patowmack, and inserting Baltimore, was further debated.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Livermore, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Burke and Mr. Ames, were speakers against the Patowmack. Mr. White, Mr. Vining and Mr. Madison, in favor of it.

The question being at length put, the motion for striking out was negatived---37 to 23.

Mr. Sedgwick moved to strike out Patowmack, and to insert Delaware---this was negatived without debate.

Mr. Seney, after premising several observations, moved that the permanent residence should be fixed between Patowmack and the Susquehanna---the situation to be determined under certain instructions, by the commissioners to be appointed by the bill.

This motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. Gerry moved to amend the clause, so as to include the town of *Alexandria*---this was negatived.

A motion made by Mr. Smith (M.) to insert the word "*locate*," was next put and negatived.---As was also a motion made by Mr. Lawrence, to strike out "1800," and to insert "1795."

Several other motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Burke then moved the following amendment, viz.

"Be it further enacted, That the city of New-York shall be the seat of government of the United States until the day of ; and that thereafter, as soon as the same may be conveniently done, all the offices attached to the seat of the general government of the United States shall be removed to the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, which shall thenceforth be the seat of said government until the day of ."

The committee rose without taking up this proposition---it was therefore laid on the table.

THURSDAY, July 8, 1790.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they have passed a bill making further provision for the invalid pensioners of the United States; also that they have passed on a bill providing for the issuing certificates to a certain description of invalid officers and do not agree to the same.

In committee of the whole on the residence bill.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Burke yesterday, was discussed, and after some debate rejected. 32 to 28.

Mr. Smith, South-Carolina, moved that these words, "at which place the ensuing session of Congress shall be held," should be erased.

This occasioned further debate---the constitutionality of passing a law on the subject of adjournment was contested by those in opposition to the bill.

The motion being negatived, and the bill being gone through with, the committee rose and reported the same, without any amendment. It was then voted that it should lie on the table till to-morrow.

FRIDAY, July 9, 1790.

The amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill making further provision for paying the invalid pensioners of the United States was agreed to by the House.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they have passed a bill providing for the regulation and government of seamen in the merchants service with amendments, the bill to regulate the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes---and the bill providing for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and individual States, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Hartley, the House took up the residence bill, as reported by the committee of the whole.

Mr. Boudinot, after expressing his disapprobation of the bill generally, moved, that the Patowmack should be struck out and the Delaware inserted---and called the Ayes and Noes---after some debate this motion was negatived.---Ayes 22---Noes 39.

Mr. Ames moved to strike out Patowmack, and insert Germantown, as the permanent residence.---Ayes 22---Noes 39.

Mr. Smith (Maryland) moved to strike out Patowmack, and insert, between the Patowmack and Susquehanna.---Ayes 25---Noes 36.

Mr. Lawrance moved to strike out Patowmack, and insert Baltimore.---Ayes 26---Noes 34.

Mr. Gerry moved to strike out the words "purchase or."---Ayes 26---Noes 35.

Mr. Gerry moved to insert a clause, which should limit the Commissioners in the expence, to the sum to be received by donation.---Ayes 26---Noes 33.

Mr. Lawrance moved to add these words, *provided the buildings shall not exceed the sum of dollars*.---Ayes 26---Noes 32.

Mr. Gerry moved that the words "Three Commissioners, or any two of them," should be struck out. This was negatived.

Mr. Tucker moved that the whole of the 5th section should be struck out.---Ayes 28---Noes 33.

Mr. Burke moved to strike out the first Monday in December next, and to insert the first Monday in May, 1792.---Ayes 28---Noes 32.

Mr. Sherman moved that "December" be struck out before the word "next," and *May* inserted.---Ayes 28---Noes 33.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that the words "at which place the next session of Congress shall be held"---should be struck out; he moved this amendment, he said, on account of the unconstitutionality of the clause.---Ayes 26---Noes 33.

Mr. Smith (M.) moved an amendment, by which the public officers should be removed to the Patowmack previous to the year 1800, provided the buildings should be prepared for their reception before that time.---Ayes 13---Noes 48.

It was moved that the bill be read the third time on Monday next; this was negatived.

To-morrow was then proposed; this was negatived.

A motion was made to adjourn---which was also negatived.

The bill was then read the third time, and on the question shall the bill pass; the ayes and noes were as follow:

AYES---Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Mathews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Sevier, Sinnickson, Steele, Stone, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop.---32.

NOES---Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Burke, Floyd, Foster, Gerry, Goodhue, Gilman, Grout, Hathorne, Huntington, Lawrance, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Renssellaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Sylvester, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadsworth.---29.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

HARROWGATE.

A GRAND CONCERT of *Vocal* and *Instrumental Musik* will be performed on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at Four o'Clock, and the Place elegantly *illuminated* at Seven.

Should the weather prove unfavourable, the Concert will be postponed till the next day.

The subscriber's Light Carriage will leave Mr. *Epple*'s Tavern, in Race-street, at three o'clock every afternoon, carrying passengers to Harrowgate, and back again, for 2s. each.

July 13. GEORGE ESTERLY.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, situate on Beaver Dam creek, Upper Smithfield township, Northampton county, containing 322 acres and a half and 16 perches, with the usual allowance.

Also, two other Tracts on the branches of Corkings creek, Northampton county; the one containing 317 acres 62 perches; the other 329 acres 94 perches, with the usual allowance.

The above Tracts of Land are of a very good quality, well watered, and covered with the most valuable timber; regularly surveyed and patented, and the title indisputable.

The terms of payment will be made easy to any person who chuses to purchase the whole or a single tract, on application to THOMAS HOCKLEY, at Hockley's Mill, New-Britain township, Bucks county. June 8. 4 w.

WET NURSE.

A HEALTHY Woman, with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended, is willing to take Charge of a Child in her House, or go into a Family. Enquire of the Printers.

Philadelphia county, July 12, 1790.

CAME to George Gray's farm, in Blockley township, the third instant, a young Brindle COW, that gives milk. The owner is desired to come, describe her marks, pay charges, and take her away. GEORGE GRAY.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his Office, the north side of Market-street, three doors above Second-street, opposite the old Court-house, Philadelphia,

BUYS, sells and exchanges the different species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other state in the Union.

Furnishes Certificates and State Money for the Land-office, and the business of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with dispatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable terms. 3m

CURACOA HIDES,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

Juſt landing, and for Sale by

GODFREY HAGA,

IN RACE-STREET.

July 1ſt. 1790. ‡

Dr. *George Weed*'s

SYRUP for the Flux, Syrup of Balſam, Royal Balſam, Eſſence of Tar, &c. &c. as formerly prepared and ſold by him, and afterwards by the Widow, and, for theſe ten years paſt, by Mrs. Nevell, are now prepared and ſold by THOMAS NEVELL, and GEORGE, ſon of Dr. George Weed, in Front, near Arch-ſtreet, on the bank ſide.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1790. ‡

WAX-WORK,

As large as Life.

The following Figures are exhibited at the Houſe of Mr. WILLIAM GEISSE, at the Bunch of Grapes, Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets:

THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, ſitting under a Canopy, in his military Dreſs: And Fame crowning his Excellency with a wreath of Laurel.

The King, Queen, and Prince of Wales, of Great-Britain, habited in Cloaths which were preſented by his Majeſty.

The Rev. Samuel Provooſt, Biſhop of New York.

The Rev. Dr. Rodgers, and the Rev. Dr. Livingſton, of New-York.

The Dutcheſs of Orleans, elegantly dreſſed.

A beautiful Nun at Confeſſion: And a Friar in his proper Dreſs, receiving the Nun's Confeſſion.

The Sleeping Beauty.

Mr. Pitt, the late Earl of Chatham.---Doctor Fothergill, the celebrated Phyſician.---The late Biſhop of London.---Lord North.---Admiral Keppel.

A Damſel preſenting the head of John the Baptiſt, in a Charger, to Herodias, Wife of King Herod.

The Idol Bell, and King Cyrus.---An Indian Chief, painted and dreſſed in his War Habit, holding his Bow, and a real Scalp.---A Sailor, juſt returned from Sea, by the ſide of his Laſs.

Darby and Joan, enjoying themſelves over a Baſket of Fruit, Bottle of Beer, Pipe, &c.

An old Hermit.---Moll, a Mad Woman, who ſhews her ill-nature by attempting to ſtrike thoſe who approach her; with a great variety of other Figures, one of which will move its eyes to the aſtoniſhment of all thoſe who view it.

ALSO, A Number of ſtriking likeneſſes (in Wax) of his Excellency *The Preſident of the United States*.---A beautiful Grotto, valued at £ 22, and a few elegant Boxes of artificial Fruit, Flowers, &c. *for Sale.*

This Exhibition has met the approbation of the moſt reſpectable Characters in New-York, North and South-Carolina, and is univerſally allowed to exceed any thing of the kind ever exhibited in America.---The Proprietor reſpectfully ſolicits the Patronage of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and hopes to entertain agreeably all thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with their Company.

Time of Admittance will be from 7 till 9, every Evening, Sundays excepted.

TICKETS, at the low price of *One Quarter of a Dollar*, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and 12*d.* for Children, may be had at Mr. THOMAS BRADFORD's Book-Store, in Front-ſtreet, and at the Houſe where the Exhibition is kept.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Fayette-Ville, North-Carolina.

WE the Subſcribers do hereby certify, that we have, in this Town, viewed MR. BOWEN's Exhibition of WAX WORK with a pleaſing Satisfaction, it being an American Production:---We do therefore (from a wiſh to contribute to the Encouragement of the Arts in general, and this in particular, which in the above-mentioned Performance is brought to an aſtoniſhing degree of Perfection) beg leave to recommend the ſame to the Public, in our Opinion, as being highly worthy of Patronage and Attention.

Alex. Martin, *Governor*,	J. Eſtes,
Ch. Senf,	Wm. Cumming,
James Read,	Whitmell Hill,
John Ingraham,	Benj. Hawkins,
J. Glaſgow, *Sec'ry of the ſtate*,	Wm. Maclean,
William Blount,	P. B. Oram.

Ground Plaſter of Paris

To be Sold Cheap

At the NEW GAOL in PHILADELPHIA.

THE great advantages ariſing from this important manure are now pretty generally underſtood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its ſucceſs in gardens is not ſo much known. Some experiments made this ſpring on cabbage plants have been attended with aſtoniſhing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very beſt ſort ſhall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving uſeful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of ſo convenient a manure. tf

---

Twenty-Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 29th of June, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, two MARES, the one is a bright bay, with a little ſtar on her forehead; ſhe is full blooded, between five and ſix years old. The other is between a bay and dun colour, has a remarkable large head, with a blaze on her forehead, the two hind feet are white, riſing four years old againſt Auguſt, and has a large feather on her wither. Whoever takes up ſaid mares and the thief, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Twelve Dollars for each, with reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN MARTIN.

June 30th, 1790.

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1790.

THE ſubſcriber having opened a Public Houſe and Inn, at the ſign of THE PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, the ſituation of which is pleaſant and airy, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he will make it his particular ſtudy always to keep a ſtock of good liquors and afford ſuch entertainment to travellers and ſelect companies, as will give entire ſatisfaction. He hereby returns thanks to his former Friends for their favours, and thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may expect the greateſt attention paid them, their horſes properly accommodated and well kept, by ‡ PETER MATHER.

The Sign of the L A M B.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the ſign of the *King of Pruſſia*, in Race-ſtreet, to the commodious houſe and premiſes lately occupied by Ebenezer Branham, on the ſouth ſide of *Market-ſtreet*, a few doors above *Sixth-ſtreet*, at the ſign of the L A M B, where he has good entertainment, and accommodations for travellers.

He hereby humbly requeſts the kind attention and patronage of his friends and former cuſtomers, and will endeavour to render himſelf not undeſerving of the ſame, to all who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

¶ MICHAEL HAY.

ON the 5th day of July, 1790, was brought to my ſtable, by *John Wilſon*, a ſorrel MARE, with a ſaddle and bridle, and a ſurtout coat tied on the ſaddle. The owner of the mare, &c. by calling on the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Riſing Sun, in Strawberry-alley, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold in three weeks from this date, to pay the charges.

THOMAS NORTH, Innkeeper, No. 31.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1790. †

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Monmouth county, New-Jerſey, on Sabbath laſt, a Negroe man named HARRY, about 26 years of age, near ſix feet high, ſlim and ſtraight built, he can talk Low Dutch tolerable well, and is very ready with his tongue; he had on and took with him, a light coloured coat and jacket, fuſtian trowſers, white linen coat, and linen frock dyed fuſtian colour, alſo, a red ſilk handkerchief about his neck. The above deſcribed Negroe ran away from his maſter about four years ago, and was taken up in Pennſylvania about three months ago. He then paſſed by the name of JACOB LANE. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negroe and delivers him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any gaol in this ſtate, ſo that his maſter can have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN WALTON.

June 29th. 1790 ¶ 2w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 27 h of this inſtant June, a ſervant man, named ADAM FREDERICK SHEAFFER, a native of Wittenberg in Germany, arrived from there about 20 months ſince, about five feet ſix inches high, pock marked, ſandy complexion, about 23 years of age, can talk very little Engliſh; had on and took with him, a half worn wool hat, a light coloured coat of homeſpun cloth, olive jacket, homeſpun linen ſtriped trowſers, white ribbed cotton ſtockings, half worn ſhoes, two flaxen linen ſhirts, and a brown ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol in America, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

New-Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, June 28, 1790. PHILIP HAHN. ‡

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Burmon*, for the ſum of £ 140, payable in two years and ſix months after date: This is therefore to warn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, by reaſon of frauds in the articles and damages ſuſtained, for which the ſaid Bond was given. ‡

May 27, 1790. 1 y. SAMUEL DOLLESS.

STOLEN from out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Newton, Suſſex county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, on the night of the 15th inſt. a black MARE, about 14 hands high, eight years old laſt ſpring, trots and paces, but naturally inclines moſt to pacing, has grey hairs about her jaws, and one of her ears had a notch in it, to aſſiſt her eye, which ſtill has a blemiſh on it; ſhe never has been docked or nicked. The perſons ſuppoſed to be concerned in the ſaid theft are Albert Ogden, Ezekiel Ogden and Caſper Devour, who ran away out of the ſaid neighbourhood on and about the time when the ſaid theft was committed. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid three thieves and the ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have his property again and the aggreſſors brought to juſtice, ſhall have a reward of *Ten Pounds*, or for only one of the ſaid thieves and the mare *Five Pounds*, and for the mare only *Three Pounds*. and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN HEPBURN.

N. B. A few days before the ſaid theft was committed one of the ſaid thieves had in his poſſeſſion a ſilver tea-ſpoon, marked with the letters I. H. and a ſilver ſlider, which were alſo ſtolen, and may perhaps tend to their diſcovery. They are ſuppoſed to go for Wyoming or Muſkingum.

June 24th, 1790.

West Cheſter, Cheſter county, June 11, 1790.

BY virtue of a precept from under the hand and ſeal of Chriſtian Febiger Eſq; State Treaſurer and ſole Truſtee of the General Loan Office of the late Province, now State of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to Publie Sale on the premiſes, on Friday, the 16th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate on a branch of Brandywine creek, in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmill, bounded by lands of John Lewis, Joſeph and Benjamin M'Clure, Jeremiah Evans and others; containing 210 acres and allowance; Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Evan Griffiths, by ¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Cheſter, June 5, 1790.

BROKE out of the goal of Delaware county, four Negroe men, viz. one named HARRY, a ſtout well made fellow, about five feet eight inches high, not very black, it is likely he will change his cloathing. One other named BILL, about five feet ſeven inches high, well made, blacker than the other. One other named ABERDEEN, who has lately been ſick, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high. One other a lad, ſuppoſed about 16 or 17 years of age, a ſmart active fellow, talks pretty much. Their cloathing it is likely they will change. Any perſon taking them and bringing them to Cheſter, and delivering them to my cuſtody, ſhall receive *Three Pounds* for each of them delivered, paid by me NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

N. B. The two laſt mentioned Negroes were committed for felony. ‡

THE partnerſhip of *North & Evans*, having by mutual conſent diſolved, on the fifteenth day of April, all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to furniſh their accounts for payment, and thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or book account, to diſcharge the ſame to the ſubſcriber, at Coventry Forge, Cheſter county, who is authoriſed to receive the ſame. ‡

June 12th, 1790. JOHN EVANS.

CAME to the Spring-houſe, on Thurſday, the 10th of June inſtant, a bay GELDING, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old, 14 and an half hands high, and has a ſtar and a ſnip. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. CHRISTIAN DULL.

June 16th, 1790. ‡

Juſt publiſhed for the PROPRIETORS,

By WILLIAM YOUNG, Bookſeller,

The corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

The UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, And COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

FOR JUNE, 1790.

BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

CONTENTS.

DESCRIPTION of the Falls of Niagara, by *Andrew Ellicott*, Eſquire,

Hiſtory of the life and character of Dr. Franklin,

An addreſs, delivered at a late medical commencement in the College of Philadelphia, by *William Shippen*, junior, M. D.

On the Art of Swimming, by Dr. *Franklin*,

Diſcovery of the Coral Clam off the Capes of the Delaware,

Definition of the paſſion of love,

Picture of a lover,

Of Quick-lime, as a manure,

Letter from a *Chineſe lady* to Mrs. --------- of Philadelphia,

An inquiry whether a *rude* or a *civilized* ſtate of ſociety is more favourable to poetical compoſition,

On ſuſpended animation, by Dr. *Franklin*,

On the beauties of *Grays'* gardens, on the river *Schuylkill*,

On the utility of electric conductors, by Dr. *Franklin*,

Hiſtory of the American Revolution,

Letters to, and from the King of Sweden; on the comparative merits of eloquence in ſpeech, and excellence in compoſition,

Celebrated ſpeech of a *Creek Indian*, againſt the immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors,

IMPARTIAL REVIEW.

The Hiſtory of the American Revolution, by *David Ramſey*, M. D.

An Inaugural Diſſertation, on the phenomena, cauſes, and effects of fermentation, by *John Pennington*.

COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

The *moral Influenza*,

On the Death of Mr. *Joſeph Dury*, a native of France, ſtudent in the Rev. Mr. *Alliſon's* academy, at Bordentown,

Evening,

On the death of Mrs. *G. C.*

Air in the *Reconciliation*, a Comic Opera, by *Peter Markoe* (with muſic),

Two other *Airs*, from the ſame Opera.

The CHRONICLE.

Foreign and domeſtic intelligence; marriages and deaths; prices current, and courſe of exchange; meteorological obſervations.

Ornamented with a beautiful ENGRAVING, of the FALLS of NIAGARA, from a draught taken by *Andrew Ellicott*, Eſq; and a Piece of MUSIC.

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE'S HEAD, oppoſite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of excellent DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates for caſh, or the uſual credit.

Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved with punctuality, and at the ſhorteſt notice. They flatter themſelves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be ſold at, Phyſicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their intereſt to deal with them. They intend to keep up their aſſortments by frequent importations every ſpring and fall.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

Wikoff and *Harriſon*,

DRUGGISTS,

On the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, have imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Amſterdam, a large aſſortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which they will diſpoſe of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit:

Alſo, a General Aſſortment of

Paints, Glaſs and Dye-ſtuffs.

PAINTS. White lead dry, ditto ground in oil; Spaniſh brown dry, ditto ground in oil; Red lead; Yellow ochre; Pruſſian blue; Patent yellow; Venetian red; Verdigreaſe; Vermillion; Lampblack.

DYE-STUFFS. Arnotta; Madder; Red wood; Fuſtick.

GLASS. 28 by 24, 20 by 16, 18 by 14, 16 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

Orders attended to with punctuality and diſpatch. tf.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH SWAREY, late of Salem, in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Adminiſtrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at Elſenborough, Salem county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on fourth day, the 16th inſtant, a ſervant man, named LAWRENCE BENCH, about ſix feet high, full faced, dark complexion, very black eyes and black hair; he had on, when he went away, a caſtor black hat flopt, ſky blue long bodied coat, black everlaſting jacket, long trowſers ſtriped with a lye colour, one pair of ſhoes with plated bucles half worn, had one ſmall wallet with two pair of worſted ſtockings in it, fine linen ſhirt, with other things, grey coloured great coat half worn. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES S.

June 16th, 1790. JOHN

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying off ſaid fellow at their peril. §

STOLEN, on the night of the 31ſt day of May laſt, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, a dapple grey MARE, ten years old, about 14 hands one inch high, trots and canters well, ſhod all round. It is ſuppoſed that ſhe was taken by William Cunningham, a perſon who ſays he has his reſidence in Philadelphia. Said Cunningham alſo took a bridle and piſtol. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring the mare and thief, ſhall have *Six Pounds* reward, or *Three Pounds* for the mare, and reaſonable charges, if brought home. MATTHEW BAGGS.

Honey-Brook townſhip, Cheſter county, June 10, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1790. THE NUMB. 3138.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1790.

SHIPPENSBURG, July 6.

Yesterday a number of the inhabitants of this town convened on Mount Pleasant at the head of Federal Spring, to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence; where the following Toasts were drank, viz.

1. The Fourth of July—May it be revered by the inhabitants of America to the latest ages; and unhappiness to every one who wishes not to make it a day of general rejoicing.
2. General Washington—May his character ever remain unspotted as it now is, until time hurls the universe into its original chaos.
3. The Constitution of the United States—May its effects be salutary, and the administration under it so mild, that neither we nor our posterity may ever wish for a change.
4. The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States—May unanimity, concord and dispatch, attend their proceedings.
5. The State of Pennsylvania—May it flourish like a green bay tree planted by a never failing stream.
6. The United States in general—May they enjoy the blessings of peace until our navy exceed that of Great Britain.
7. The State of Rhode-Island—May her former errors teach her a better mode of conduct in future.
8. The King and Nation of France—may their happiness yet be equal to the services they have rendered us.
9. May the English and Spanish war, if productive of good to both, be continued.
10. The Trade and Manufactures of America—May they be sufficient for the consumption of its inhabitants; and our shipping waft us dollars.
11. The Friends of the United States in every part of the world—May their blessings be equal to the good wishes they have for us.
12. May the Care of the Industrious and Benevolence of the Virtuous for ever be rewarded.
13. Health and Happiness to every Member of the present Company until the next Anniversary of American Independence.

And after discharging 13 rounds from two platoons, commanded by Capt. Scott, consisting of 13 men each, together with three cheers to each toast, which were performed with the greatest regularity, they marched to Union Hill, where firing 13 rounds more, they were dismissed in unity, concord and harmony.

CARLISLE, July 7.

On Monday last, the Anniversary of Independence was commemorated by the Volunteer Company of this borough; who assembled on their parade at ten o'clock in compleat uniform, marched to Mr. Robert Gibson's Island, on Letart spring—where after performing a variety of evolutions and firings, in imitation of real action, they with a number of the most respectable citizens partook of an entertainment provided for the occasion; after which the following toasts were drank, accompanied by a discharge of musquetry.

1. The Independence of the United States of America.
2. The States General of France.
3. General Washington, President of the United States—three cheers.
4. Marquis de la Fayette, and all patrons of liberty.
5. The President, Executive Council, and General Assembly of Pennsylvania
6. The memory of Dr. Franklin.
7. The memory of those heroes who fell in defence of American freedom.
8. May true liberty, learning and religion have their permanent seats in the United States of America; and from thence be diffused thro' the whole world.
9. May agriculture, manufactures, and commerce flourish in the United States under the protection of wise and wholesome laws.
10. May the United States be distinguished for their public justice and private happiness.
11. May the spirit of liberty and enquiry continue until tyranny and superstition be totally banished.
12. The Farmers, Merchants and Mechanics of Cumberland County, may they ever retain the spirit of liberty for which they have been so eminently distinguished.
13. The Carlisle Volunteers.

☞ The Volunteer Company return thanks to the Gentlemen who were so obliging as to conduct the entertainment so much to the general satisfaction of all present.

YORK, (Penns.) June 30.

The heavy rains which fell on Friday last, and continued till Saturday morning, caused our creek the Codorus, to rise to an unusual height. By five o'clock on Saturday morning the land which lay contiguous to it was entirely covered, several valuable fields of grain were much injured, if not totally spoiled, and many meadows that had been cut down had all the hay swept off—some of the tanyards on the creek were much damaged, and an innumerable quantity of fences have been carried off. In short, the losses sustained were so general, that they cannot be particularised.

Proceedings of Congress.

House *of* Representatives *of the* United States.

TUESDAY, July 6, 1790.

Debate in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the bill for establishing the residence of Congress.

[*Continued from our last.*]

Mr. Burke said, he was sorry the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Lee) should imagine that he (Mr. Burke) had supported the motion for striking out Patowmack and inserting Baltimore, with a design to throw out the whole bill, and keep the government in New-York. He regretted, he said, he should be so misunderstood: for he assured that gentleman, and the committee, that he was sincere in his support. He was perfectly satisfied that New-York was not a proper situation for the general government. He wished the place of its permanent residence to be now fixed by the present bill, under proper modifications; and he hoped that he would not be deemed less sincere than that gentleman, in thinking that Baltimore is preferable to Conogocheague: a flourishing, trading populous town, is preferable to a wilderness.

One of the last observations made by the gentleman last mentioned, Mr. Burke said he would answer first: he had observed that some of the southern members had disunited themselves from Virginia, on the question of the residence. The majority of the members from South-Carolina did not vote with that state to fix the general government in Philadelphia: this was what the state of Virginia tried to do, and that without any condition or equivalent whatever. They would, if they could have effected it, thrown the general government into that city, past all possibility of removing it: but they were prevented by the delegates of South-Carolina. We knew the interests of our constituents, and we pursued it: for, steering clear of any bargain or combination with Virginia, or any other state, we kept ourselves in reserve; and thus we saved that state, and the Union, from running headlong with the government into Philadelphia, without any equivalent or limitation. The event has shewn that we acted wisely: whereas, if we had pursued the measures of Virginia, and acted as her delegates wished, the question about the Patowmack and Baltimore would have never more been heard of; now we have some chance for one or the other of them.

The gentleman is surprised that I should prefer fixing the government in Baltimore, a large, trading, powerful city, and not in a place to be cut out of the wilderness: the one place at the head of a navigation, and a situation the resort, long since, of men who settled there, some to trade, others from other causes: the other a mere desart, where it is proposed to clear the woods, to build a federal city, and raise palaces for the executive, and buildings for the residence of Congress for about four months in the year, to be left waste, as deserted barracks, the rest of the time. This appeared to him as chimerical; he viewed it as altogether visionary and impracticable: whereas, if Baltimore was fixed on, every convenience would be easily provided for the reception of the government, in a much shorter space of time than ten years, the time proposed for giving the government to Philadelphia.

But this was not his only reason for favoring Baltimore, he had more substantial reasons for it, for he was perfectly satisfied that if Philadelphia had once the government, it would be morally impossible to remove it to the Patowmack, or any where else; and this, from the immense weight and influence of that wealthy, powerful state, and city.

Mr. Burke declared, that he bore in his mind the highest respect and veneration for that city, and the state at large—it is by far the first in the Union for population, riches, industry, and every other advantage, that render a society respectable and secure. But all the pre-eminent advantages are the circumstances which give a serious jealousy—that if they have the government for ten years, I declare solemnly it is my firm belief, that if they get the government for that time, they will have more weight and influence in the Union than any three states in it. This will be effected easily in a powerful influential city, with the industry, application and talents of their principal citizens. I wish Pennsylvania to have that weight to which her station in the Union entitles her. That she will have more with the general government in their capital, no reasonable man can doubt. Unremitting industry, and political perseverance, are qualities which their leading men possess in a high degree; and the history of their delegates, during this and the last sessions of Congress, proves it: only eight men, of plain republican appearance, yet by their talents, industry, persevering and political management, have been able to raise a tempest which has not only shaken these walls, and this city, but has agitated the continent. They have done more in Congress, and in our public councils—the Pennsylvania delegation have turned their political enemies into friends, and friends into enemies—but always manage it so as to gain by the bargain. Last year they gained over the New-York members, against the interest of their city and of the state, to side with them: this year they are at variance with the Yorkers. but they have shaked hands with the Virginians, and have secured in their interests, as their fast friends, that state who violently opposed them last year.

Even the very gentleman (Mr. Madison) who last year was the cause of losing the bill, and the government to Philadelphia, by an amendment which he introduced; that gentleman, who was chiefly instrumental in disappointing the Pennsylvanians last year, is now firm as a rock in their support. In all this, their industry is past description, and all to obtain the government, and when they shall have accomplished their purpose, and obtained the continental government, the treasury and other public offices within their city, will they not at the end of ten years, make tenfold exertions to keep the government there. They would be the first to turn into ridicule the very name of Conogocheague, laugh at the idea of building palaces in the woods, and impede the business altogether——I will be bold to say, that rather than part with it they would threaten to part from the Union: they could, and I believe would do it; for their increasing population, wealth and resources, in ten years, would enable them to risk it; which, rather than to do so, it would be better policy for Congress to repeal the act, than things should be driven to such an extremity by Pennsylvania. I do not say or believe the present members would be instrumental in such an opposition to a measure, which they now approve of. In all probability there is not one of them who will be in Congress in that day: some will be, perhaps, in the next world, or turned out by the people to make room for others. But to keep the general government, will be ever the interest and strenuous endeavours of that city and state at large.

Another reason on which I oppose fixing the government so long in Philadelphia is, that it is a Quaker settlement, which will be a very bad neighbourhood for the South-Carolinians. I would as soon, said Mr. Burke, pitch my tent beneath a tree in which was a hornet's nest, as I would, as a delegate from South Carolina, vote for placing the government in a settlement of Quakers. Every one in New York knows the behaviour of Warren Mifflin, and the other deputies from the Quakers, who petitioned Congress last February: their hovering in the gallery during the debates; their incessant teizing and obtrusions on the members at their houses, in the streets, and in the lobby. Will any man say that these people will be less persevering in this business when Congress shall be at their doors? Or will they lose their hopes of effecting the business of an emancipation in the southern states? Will their exertions be lessened, because they will have a better opportunity, and raise more aid in Pennsylvania, to carry their point? Had I, said he, no other reason than this, I could not prevail on myself to confer the general government on that city. Some people alledge, that the Quakers are sorry for the part acted by their deputies: Mr. Burke took it for granted it was so. He believed that those deputies were a good deal distressed on leaving this city, and in their journey through New-Jersey, back to Philadelphia, went on their way sorrowing: but their sorrow may be compared to the sorrow of M'Heath in the play, who, attempting to rob a coach, was repulsed, and of course felt sorrow and contrition.

The brethren were no doubt sorrowful, but consoled themselves with the hope that Congress, once seated amongst the multitude of the friends in Pennsylvania, would open a fairer prospect of success at some other time.

Mr. Burke urged sundry other reasons drawn from the injustice, the ungenerous treatment towards the city of N. York, if the general government was removed immediately. Her citizens have incurred an enormous debt in erecting splendid elegant chambers and offices for Congress, and in ornamenting the city for their reception. It is true, there was no contract, express or implied, that Congress should not go in a week or a month; but let any impartial reasonable man consider the expences incurred, and the generous treatment and confidence of the citizens towards Congress, he will be convinced that, although there was not that which lawyers would call a contract, yet there was that which honor, gratitude and justice would call such; particularly at this time, when the affairs of the Union are so situated, that no political necessity whatever presses upon us to require the immediate removal from this to Philadelphia.

Indeed the affairs of the United States call on Congress to attend to something else besides the removing from place to place. The general government is not yet settled; no decisive measures adopted for establishing public credit; the funding bill, the ways and means, arrested and stopt; though the existence of the government is connected with them, yet all must be laid by, in order to make way for this inauspicious business of removing the government at this time. This measure is to be lamented on another account:——

The citizens of New-York, and of the state at large, seeing no necessity for removing, except to serve a rival city, will regard the measure as an insult and an act of oppression. They will bear in mind a keen resentment for it, which may work injury to the Union.

Mr. Burke said he viewed the national resentment of so respectable a state and city as a misfortune to be avoided, as calculated to excite that discord, enmity and ill blood, between one state and another, which the gentleman from Virginia so much deprecated.

Mr. Burke wished therefore, for the sake of harmony and accommodation, for the sake of justice and generosity to New-York, that whether Patowmack or Baltimore was fixed on as the permanent residence, he hoped the temporary residence would be divided between New-York and Philadelphia. This compromise would, he said, heal the animosity subsisting between two cities, both of which are an honor and an ornament to the United States. It will be doing what every impartial man in America will view as what is but just and reasonable, and avoiding a partial unjust dealing in favour of one city in prejudice of another.

Mr. Burke pressed many other arguments, one in particular against the city of Philadelphia, grounded on his apprehensions, that as there was no gallery to the buildings at Philadelphia for the citizens to hear the debates, the business of Congress would of course be transacted, not in the face of the public, or before the citizens in the galleries, but in a secret conclave.

Mr. Burke said he entertained the fullest conviction of the necessity of the galleries being open. He believes the liberty of the people might in some cases depend on it. And if the people of America should ever permit the legislative, either their Senate, or House of Representatives, to shut their doors, and forbid the citizens seeing and

hearing the debates on legiſlative buſineſs—ſhould the citizens be ſo infatuated as not to uſe every conſtitutional means to unbar the doors of Congreſs, then will they deſerve and have woeful cauſe to repent of it. On the whole, Mr. Burke ſaid, he hoped the amendment would be carried for the permanent reſidence at Baltimore, to divide the temporary reſidence between New-York and Philadelphia.

Mr. Lawrence. The gentleman from Virginia has called upon the repreſentatives from New-York to agree to the bill, becauſe, in his opinion, it will be productive of peace and happineſs to the Union. Probably, Sir, if New-York had been called before, as they would then have ſome agency in ſettling this buſineſs, it might be more agreeable to their wiſhes; but at this late hour, when perhaps the buſineſs is ſecretly ſettled, I hardly think it candid for the gentlemen to aſk us to join them in the meaſure.

The gentlemen ſeem apprehenſive that the amendment propoſed will be carried; and they appear extremely anxious leſt it ſhould defeat their bill. This is the principal argument offered againſt it. Sir, I wiſh the amendment may ſucceed, not to defeat the bill, but to compleat the object gentlemen profeſs to have in view, that is, the peace of the Union.—Sir, I do believe the different parts of the Union will be better ſatisfied at Baltimore than on the Patowmack; beſides, Sir, I am convinced, that after being ten years at Philadelphia, the government will not be removed to Patowmack; and that the bill, as it ſtands, is a mere deluſion.

I think the Patowmack an improper place for the permanent reſidence. The bill admits that it is an improper place at the preſent time, but ſuppoſes that it will be a proper place ten years hence. I wiſh to know by what magic or logic the gentlemen determine the point, that it will be a proper place ten years hence. Can gentlemen ſhew that, becauſe it may be near the centre of the country, that it is the centre of convenience, that it has inducements to draw to it vaſt numbers of citizens, ſo as to increaſe in a greater proportion than other parts, and that it will within that period be a large city, &c. I ſay, by what magic or logic can gentlemen prove that this will be the caſe? For my own part, I know of none. Why is that place (the Patowmack) reckoned an improper one at this time? Not becauſe there is not a ſufficiency of houſes on that river for accommodation. There is Georgetown—not becauſe there are not buildings for the reception of Congreſs, but becauſe it would do violence to the feelings of the people of America to carry the government ſo far from the parts that are peopled. Will that country, or the country ſouth of it increaſe in numbers more rapidly than the country north of it? Sir, in all probability there will be as great a majority of people north of Patowmack 10 years hence as there is at this time. How then can it be ſuppoſed that at the expiration of the 10 years, it will be more proper to go to the Patowmack than at this time? Sir, taking all things into conſideration, I do not believe the gentlemen themſelves expect to have the government on the Patowmack; and we may reſt aſſured, that when Congreſs get to Philadelphia, reaſons will then be found to prevent their removing from it.

Let us take a view of the ſtates that are oppoſed to a removal to the Patowmack. Sir, when they are at Philadelphia, dragged as they will be from New-York, do gentlemen expect to obtain their aſſent to go farther ſouth? Will not the intereſt of Pennſylvania be joined with theirs in retaining the ſeat of general government at Philadelphia.

Sir, I believe there are other conſiderations that have their influence in this buſineſs, and that the intereſt of the whole community are to be ſubſervient to thoſe of a part. Beſides the gratifying one ſtate with the permanent, and the other with the temporary reſidence, I believe there are other gratifications connected with the arrangement.

Sir, the moment we leave this city, faction and party will rage. There will be one party endeavouring to carry the bill into effect, and another, and a very ſtrong one too, that will exert themſelves to oppoſe it. Each party will exert itſelf to the utmoſt, and the probability is, that conſequences may reſult very diſagreeable in their nature. The influence of theſe factions will go into every meaſure of government: it is expected that if a bill paſſes, a majority of the two houſes will not be able to repeal it, becauſe the diſſent of another branch of the government may make it neceſſary to have two thirds to repeal the bill. Sir, ſhould this be the caſe, the exertions of party will go into the election of the chief magiſtrate himſelf, and that great and good man now at the head of our government may feel the influence of it.—Sir, when the feelings of men are rouſed by an attack on their intereſts, and party and faction are excited, the conſequences are generally violent. They are to be deprecated, and, Sir, it ſhould be the policy of wiſe and enlightened ſtateſmen to purſue meaſures, that will tend to allay thoſe jealouſies that commonly are the cauſe of ſuch events.

With reſpect to Baltimore, there appear to be many advantages that ſhould entitle it to a preference. I do believe that the Union would be more benefited by Congreſs being at Baltimore than on the Patowmack. Sir, we are told that Baltimore is only 40 miles diſtant from the Patowmack.—When gentlemen from the eaſtward are willing to make great ſacrifices, and to go as far ſouth as Baltimore, ought not gentlemen from the ſouthward alſo to make ſome ſmall ſacrifice? Are they not willing to advance the trifling diſtance of 40 miles to meet us? The requeſt is ſo reaſonable, that it will be difficult for gentlemen to juſtify themſelves in a refuſal. Sir, gentlemen are, as I have ſaid, afraid of the amendment. They have told us that the Senate have had this amendment before them, and that they have rejected it. There is, Sir, no argument in this. If the repreſentatives of the people, with a view to an accommodation and union of thoſe diſcordant intereſts that appear to divide and diſtract this country, ſhould propoſe Baltimore, is there not reaſon to believe, Sir, that the repreſentatives of the political communities will agree to it alſo? Sir, we ſhould not be afraid to try the queſtion. We know that Baltimore would have obtained in the Senate, if the Senators from Maryland would have voted for it.

I obſerve by the bill that commiſſioners are to be appointed, with power to ſelect a ſpot within 60 or 80 miles diſtance of Baltimore, on the Patowmack, where they are to lay out a town, build houſes, &c. and go to other vaſt and enormous expences. But, Sir, will the people ſubmit to ſuch expences? Is it not viſionary to ſuppoſe that a city can be ſuddenly raiſed in a part of the country where no peculiar advantages exiſt, merely becauſe Congreſs are to reſide there about four months in the year?—Sir, I do inſiſt the idea is chimerical.—Is it not more for the intereſt of the Union to fix at the place mentioned by the amendment, when we know it is already a flouriſhing town, conſiſting of about 2500 houſes, and containing 15000 inhabitants, and at which place the government might be well accommodated immediately? I ſay then, Sir, that it is better for the government to go to Baltimore, where every convenience will be found, than to go to this place in the woods, and there to erect a city on the mere fancy that it will become of importance becauſe Congreſs are to reſide there?

Another argument in favor of Baltimore is, that it is more in the centre of the Union than the intended place on the Patowmack; it is nearer to the ſea, is more healthy, certainly not leſs ſo than any ſituation on the Patowmack; and as to ſecurity, it is ſufficiently ſo, as it is well known that ſhips of a certain burthen only can enter their harbour.

Mr. Bloodworth obſerved, that one reaſon given for a removal was, to make the operation of the funding ſyſtem advantageous, and equal to every part of the Union, by placing the benefits in the centre, from whence they were to flow in every direction for the general good. He thought it would be more adviſeable to paſs the funding bill previous to making any arrangements for the ſeat of government. He would therefore move for the committee to riſe.

Mr. Smith (of Maryland) ſaid, that if the gentleman from Connecticut had not made the motion to ſtrike out Patowmack, he ſhould have moved for an amendment, that the government ſhould be fixed ſomewhere between the Suſquehannah and the Patowmack. He was, however, well ſatisfied with the motion for Baltimore, and he urged many reaſons why it ſhould obtain: He then requeſted that an addreſs from the citizens of Baltimore might be read; which was accordingly done.

By requeſt of Mr. Carrol, an addreſs from the inhabitants of Georgetown was alſo read.

By requeſt of Mr. Lee, ſundry papers from the government of Virginia, relative to the Patowmack, were then read.

Mr. Smith (of South-Carolina) next called for the reading of a report of a committee of Congreſs, who, in 1783, were appointed to ſurvey the banks of the Patowmack in the neighbourhood of George-town. This paper was alſo read.

Mr. Stone ſaid, the difference between Baltimore and the Patowmack was not eſſentially great, but it was unfortunate that the Delegates from Maryland ſhould be divided on this ſubject. He was apprehenſive the motion, if it took place, would defeat the bill. He had otherwiſe no objection to the inſerting of Baltimore, for had the bill come before the Houſe in the way it was now propoſed to amend it, he ſhould have been very willing to adopt it.—There was a riſk, he ſaid, in making any amendment to the bill; the gentlemen from Maryland now had it in their power to fix the ſeat of government in that ſtate; and he thought the queſtion with them ſhould not be, whether the place ſelected was beſt in itſelf, but whether it was not the beſt that, in the preſent ſituation of things, could be obtained. If by an attempt to mend the bill, it ſhould be defeated, he thought either nothing would be done, and the government would remain where it now is, or that meaſures would be purſued very diſagreeable and injurious to the people of the ſouthern ſtates. Beſides, he wiſhed the queſtion relative to reſidence to be finally and unalterably ſettled. It was one of the moſt painful and diſagreeable ſubjects that could be agitated; it was the moſt trying to the temper of the Houſe, and there was no part of the conduct of the general legiſlature ſo much exclaimed againſt, as the diſcuſſion on this ſubject. In order to ſettle it, he was willing to ſacrifice ſome ſmall advantages and conveniences.—He ſhould therefore vote againſt any amendment that ſhould be propoſed.

Mr. Stone ſpoke at ſome length, and went more largely into the ſubject than we have here ſtated.

Mr. Seney alſo conſidered this as an unhappy queſtion to come before the Houſe at this time. The ſtate of Maryland was as much divided on the ſubject as the United States appeared to be. It was not to be denied, that a great rivalſhip ſubſiſted ſubſiſted between the Patowmack and Suſquehanna rivers---and he doubted not, but that when the queſtion was ultimately decided, it would be either on the one or the other of thoſe rivers. He agreed with the gentleman from Virginia in opinion, that Pennſylvania, Maryland and Virginia were the only ſtates who could make any reaſonable pretenſions to be the ſeat of government, but that a majority of voices from theſe ſtates had been againſt the Patowmack. Pennſylvania and Maryland, he obſerved, had, upon ſeveral occaſions, diſcovered ſentiments of preference to the Suſquehanna. Mr. Seney then noticed ſome tranſactions of the legiſlature of Maryland, which he ſaid clearly evinced their determination to ſupport the pretenſions of the Suſquehanna. It was unfortunate for Maryland that the queſtion ſhould be decided now. Maryland certainly had an equal right with Pennſylvania and Virginia to have her intereſts conſulted.

The intereſts of Maryland, it appeared, were now to be ſacrificed to thoſe two adjoining ſtates---and however flattering it might ſeem, at firſt ſight, to Maryland, to fix the ſeat of government on her ſide of the Patowmack, the real advantages were in a great meaſure nugatory, as it would be but a very ſmall portion of that ſtate that could reap any benefit therefrom: the real advantages would undoubtedly reſult to Pennſylvania and Virginia. He had other objections too to the bill; it appeared ſomewhat extraordinary to him, that gentlemen ſhould be willing to confine their reſidence to a particular ſpot, previous to their removing to a permanent reſidence. Why is it neceſſary to fix upon Pennſylvania for ten years? In that caſe, whatever may happen there you are obligated to ſtay, and cannot remove without breaking the faith of the government now to be pledged by this act. Surely this is putting the government in a very ineligible ſituation, for it is by no means improbable that many ſerious and important occurrences might render a removal highly expedient, perhaps unavoidable. Beſides, after the government ſhall have remained ten years in Philadelphia, the probability of quitting it for the Patowmack appeared to be very ſlight indeed. For though it was gathered from the bill that the offices were to be removed to the Patowmack, yet if a majority in either Houſe were oppoſed to going there, Congreſs would remain at Philadelphia, and they would be obliged to repeal the bill from neceſſity.

Mr. Scott ſpoke of the advantages of the Patowmack. From Baltimore, there was no water communication into the country: on the contrary, from the intended place on the Patowmack there was an eaſy water carriage near 200 miles directly into the heart of the country.

Mr. Madiſon. In order to decide this queſtion rightly we ought to compare the advantages and diſadvantages of the two places, as they relate to the good of the United States. Now, I will defy any gentleman, however ſanguine he may be with reſpect to Baltimore, to point out any ſubſtantial advantage that is not common to the Patowmack; and I defy them to diſprove, that there are not ſeveral important advantages belonging to the Patowmack which do not appertain to Baltimore. The committee have had ample information with reſpect to the northern and ſouthern poſitions of the two places. In point of ſalubrity of air, without diſparaging the pretenſions of Baltimore, the Patowmack is at leaſt equally favored in that reſpect. In regard to centrality of ſituation, the Patowmack undoubtedly has the advantage. In reſpect to ſecurity from invaſion, I aver the Patowmack has the advantage alſo; with relation to the weſtern country, there is not a ſhadow of compariſon. If we ſhould go as far ſouth as Baltimore, why not an equal diſtance ſouthweſt to the Patowmack? Thoſe who are acquainted with the country on the Patowmack, and that in the neighbourhood of Baltimore, do not heſitate to give the preference to the Patowmack. It is true that Baltimore has reſpectable reſources; her rapid growth is a clear proof of it—but look at the reſources of the Patowmack—the great range of rich country that borders on it, and ſee if there are not advantages that muſt in a ſhort time produce a commercial town. Sir, a period might be named, not exceeding ten years, within which the town of Baltimore obtained the greater part of its increaſe and conſequence; a period of ten years will produce the ſame effects on the Patowmack; becauſe the ſame cauſes exiſt; and when ſuperadded to this the reſidence of government ſhall be there, there can be no doubt but that there will be every accommodation that can be deſired.

It is ſaid that before the ten years expire a repeal of the act may take place, and thus Congreſs be kept in Philadelphia. But what more can we do than paſs a law for the purpoſe? It is not in our power to guard againſt a repeal—our acts are not like thoſe of the Medes and Perſians, unalterable. A repeal is a thing againſt which no proviſion can be made. If that is an objection, it holds good againſt any law that can be paſſed. If thoſe ſtates that may have a ſuperiority in Congreſs at a future day will pay no reſpect to the acts of their predeceſſors or to the public good, there is no power to compel them.

But, I flatter myſelf that ſome reſpect will be paid to the public intereſt, and to the plighted faith of the government. As to centrality, the beſt evidence we have at this time in favour of the Patowmack, is the different travel of the members; and this, Sir, proves inconteſtibly that the propoſed place on the Patowmack is near the centre. If any arguments could be brought againſt it, it is its being too far to the northward. For the mileage ſouth of the Patowmack is 12782 miles, to the north of it 12422. If to this Rhode-Iſland be added, it will not be more than equal. If the bill once paſſes, I am not under any apprehenſions of a repeal; but if danger of a repeal does exiſt, it is of that kind againſt which we cannot guard. Sir, we ſhould calculate on accepting the bill as it now ſtands; we ought not to riſk it by making any amendment. We have it now in our power to procure a ſouthern poſition. The opportunity may not again ſpeedily preſent itſelf. We know the various and jealous intereſts that exiſts on this ſubject. We ſhould hazard nothing. If Patowmack is ſtruck out, are you ſure of getting Baltimore? May not other places be propoſed? Inſtead of Baltimore it is not improbable we may have Suſquehannah inſerted, perhaps the Delaware? make any amendment, Sir, and the bill will go back to the Senate. Are we ſure that it will come back into our poſſeſſion again? By amending, we give up a certainty for an uncertainty. In my opinion, we ſhall act wiſely, if we accept the bill as it now ſtands, and I beg leave to preſs it on gentlemen not to conſent to any alteration, leſt it be wholly defeated, and the proſpect of obtaining a ſouthern poſition vaniſh for ever.

HARROWGATE.

A GRAND CONCERT of *Vocal* and *Inſtrumental Muſic* will be performed on THURSDAY next, the 22d inſt. at Four o'Clock, and the Place elegantly *illuminated* at Seven.

Should the weather prove unfavourable, the Concert will be poſtponed till the next day.

The ſubſcriber's Light Carriage will leave Mr. *Epple's* Tavern, in Race-ſtreet, at three o'clock every afternoon, carrying paſſengers to Harrowgate, and back again, for 2s. each.

July 20. GEORGE ESTERLY.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 7th of Auguſt next, at the Houſe of Mr. Jacob Ziber, in Summony Town, at one o'clock in the afternoon, that valuable Eſtate of 70 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituated in Lower Salford township, on which are erected a forge for making of bar iron, a good two-ſtory dwelling houſe, a number of out-houſes, barns, ſtables, &c. all in good order. The excellent ſituation of the forge, being on Perkioming creek, a never failing ſtream, and its contiguity to the city of Philadelphia, makes it an object worthy the attention of thoſe who wiſh to enter into that line of buſineſs. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as late the property of John Patton, Eſquire, deceaſed, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, July 14, 1790.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, on the night of the 25th inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, ſmall legs, has three white feet, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead; he has never been docked, but what is moſt remarkable, there is a hole on the off ſide of his neck, near the ſhoulder, almoſt large enough to contain a walnut, is about five years old, trots and canters. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo as the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD LLOYD.

Darby, Delaware County, June 28, 1790.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's premiſes, about the 12th of this inſtant, a dark brown milk COW with a white face. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE MARIS.

North-Wales, Montgomery county, ſixth month 28th, 1790.

A Conſiderable Sum of Money WAS left in the Houſe of ROBERT LUMSDALE, Wharfinger, in Front-ſtreet, a few doors below the Drawbridge. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have it again.

ST. JOHN'S *(Antigua) June* 8.

A flying squadron had been detached down the channel, whose deſtination had been variouſly conjectured. It is certain, however, that they had orders to ſtop and recall two of our outward bound Eaſt-Indiamen, who had ſailed ſome days previous, ſhould they chance to meet with them within a certain diſtance from the Engliſh coaſt. There were many cruiſers in the channel, and Captain Gibſon was boarded by one of them. Veſſels outward bound were recommended not to leave the kingdom, and he would have been detained, had he not made a plea of having ordinance ſtores for the iſlands.

It was alſo reported, before Captain Gibſon ſailed, that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador had left Paris, by order of his Court, from the circumſtance of the French nation declining to enter into any hoſtile meaſure to ſupport the conduct of Spain towards Great-Britain. Should this latter report be true, which we moſt devoutly wiſh, we hazard an opinion that the Dons will receive that correction from Old England, which their haughty and inſolent demeanor juſtly merits. If the figure which Spain cut in the late war was ſo contemptible, with the whole world united againſt Great-Britain, we venture alſo to predict, that when our ſole enemy, we ſhall gain both riches and honor by the conteſt.

A gentleman paſſing under the lee of Martinique on Thurſday laſt, ſaw and heard a firing of muſketry and field pieces in St. Pierre. The women, children and negroes were diſcerned on the hills, ſeemingly avoiding the ſcene acting below. A 74 gun ſhip, with a flag at her maſt head, and ſome ſmaller veſſels, were ſtanding off and on; and two frigates were moored with ſprings upon their cables in the road.

The above intelligence certainly bears a moſt gloomy aſpect, and leaves us to conjecture for the worſt. A few days may elucidate it, and we ſincerely hope it will not prove as bad as is apprehended. The diſtracted ſtate of the whole French empire, ſince the revolution laſt year, is ſaid, equal thoſe of Martinique. A revolution, attended with ſuch horrors, and deluged with ſo much blood, ought to be compenſated for, by the happieſt and moſt permanent conſtitution.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatius, to a gentleman in this iſland, dated June 8.

"A ſloop of war is juſt arrived at Martinique, ſent out by the National Aſſembly, with orders to prohibit the veſſels belonging to the United States of America to trade to their colonies, and the French ports are conſequently ſhut: this intereſting piece of intelligence is this moment arrived here; and it has much exhilirated the ſpirits of the merchants, for conſequently the Americans will be obliged to come here, the Engliſh and French iſlands will ſend their veſſels to this iſland to carry the produce to their ports---and of courſe increaſe the trade here."

QUEBEC, *May* 20.

We hear late accounts from Niagara mention, that the Indians in that quarter are much alarmed, in conſequence of a meſſage ſaid to be received by them from the States, that they had now raiſed an army to take their own Fort Niagara, and that 2000 men of that army were now on their way from New-York: deſiring the Indians to lie ſtill and look on, and that they would puniſh thoſe that ſhould interfere.

It was alſo ſaid that the people of New-York were determined of themſelves to lay open the Poſt of Oſwego, and that Emiſſaries had been employed to perſuade the Indians they would be greatly benefited *by that event.*

We are rather inclined to believe the Indians are too ſenſible of the great benefits *already conferred upon them by our Neighbours, in buying their lands from them, to think of accepting any more from that quarter, and we would recommend it to the new-born Sovereignty on this ſide of the Atlantic, before they teſtify their impatience, to recollect that National Treaties, like private Agreements, are not to be infringed by one and performed by the other party---Pay and you ſhall receive.*

CHARLESTON, *July* 3.

A perſon, who calls himſelf John M'Neal, arrived in this city on Sunday laſt, from Norfolk, who gives the following information: that he ſhipped himſelf a paſſenger on board the ſloop Catharine, Captain Snell, who ſailed from New-York for this port, on Sunday the 16th of May laſt; that on the ſubſequent Tueſday night, between twelve and one o'clock, the wind being light and moderate, with cloudy weather, the ſloop ſtruck on a bank of ſand, a little to the northward of Ocracock bar, where ſhe ſtuck faſt, and the crew remained in the utmoſt diſmay till daylight; ſoon after which the tide went down, and left them perfectly dry upon the beach. In this difficult ſituation the only alternative left was, to ſave as much of the goods as poſſible. Having procured the aſſiſtance of the country people, they effected a landing of the goods, which they ſtored, together with the ſails, rigging, cables, and ſuch other articles as they could bring away belonging to the veſſel. Capt. Snell afterwards went to Norfolk, where our informant left him.

The following is a copy of a letter from his Excellency the Governor of the ſtate of Georgia, to Alexander M'Gillivray, Eſq; Chief of the Creek Nation, with Mr. M'Gillivray's anſwer thereto.

SIR, *State-houſe, Auguſta, Jan.* 8, 1790.

The favorable repreſentations I have had of your diſpoſition to ſuppreſs violence and reſtore peace and confidence between the people of Georgia and the Creek Indians, have induced me to open a correſpondence with you, not with a deſign to enter into the merit or demerit of paſt tranſactions, farther than the reſtoration of property belonging to the people of this ſtate: ſomething of this nature I truſt will be agreed to, and complied with, as far as the nature of the caſe will by any means admit; and alſo that every ſpecies of future depredation be withheld. If a conduct of this nature, and more particularly a ſtrict obſervance of peace and good order in future, be fully ratified and duly obſerved, it will give the government of this ſtate an opportunity to put in practice the with and deſire of the great body of the people thereof, I mean a return of mutual confidence.

From our ſituation as neighbours, we ought to be rendering mutual ſervices to each other; your traders and meſſengers would have free egreſs and ingreſs, and ſecurity would be the lot of all.

Humanity will readily dictate the propriety of liberating and ſending forward the citizens and other perſons belonging to this ſtate, now in the Creek Nation.

I truſt that your good underſtanding will readily ſuggeſt the neceſſity of my being enabled to give aſſurances to the frontier ſettlers, of a full ſecurity of perſon and property; this too being guaranteed in the name of the Nation, will determine me in making ſuch arrangements, as well as repreſentations to the Preſident of the United States, as may have a tendency to prevent the future effuſion of human blood.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,
EDWARD TELFAIR.

Alexander M'Gillivray, Eſq;
Chief of the Creek Nation.

Little Tellaſſee, March 30, 1790.

SIR,

I received your letter of the 8th of January laſt by Aſh; he being unable to return on account of the extraordinary floods, I ſend this to General Pickens to forward.

In anſwer to your's I have to obſerve, that, as a peace was not concluded on between us at the Rock Landing meeting, your demand for property taken by our warriors from off the diſputed lands cannot be admitted. We alſo have had our loſſes, by captures made by your people.

We are willing to conclude a peace with you, but you muſt not expect extraordinary conceſſions from us. In order to ſpare the further effuſion of human blood, and to finally determine the war, I am willing to concede in ſome meaſure, if you are diſpoſed to treat on the ground of mutual conceſſion.

It will ſave trouble and expence if the negociations are managed in the Nation. Any perſon from you can be aſſured of perſonal ſafety and friendly treatment in this country.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,
ALEX. M'GILLIVRAY.

His Excellency Edward Telfair, Eſq;

BOSTON, July 8.

Accounts from St. Euſtatia ſay, that the Spainards had captured an Engliſh Eaſt-Indiaman.

July 12. Saturday laſt arrived here Captain Diſmore, in 38 days from Liſbon.—The day before he ſailed, a Packet arrived there from Falmouth, with an account that they were fitting a large fleet, and that WAR was inevitable. But the day he ſailed, it was currently reported, that the diſpute between Spain and Great-Britain, was likely to be ſettled.

Yeſterday Captain Homans arrived here in ſix weeks from the Iſle of May.

His Excellency John Hancock, Eſq; has lately iſſued his Precepts, calling upon the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns within this Commonwealth, to aſſemble themſelves on the firſt Monday of October next, for the purpoſe of chooſing federal repreſentatives: the electioneering campaign will of conſequence ſoon begin.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, in committee of the whole, had under conſideration the new ways and means bill, which, after diſcuſſion, was reported and taken up in the houſe. Various amendments were propoſed, and much contrariety of opinion prevailed, whether the old impoſt law ſhould be repealed, and a new one ſubſtituted; whether the additional duties, as reported by the committee, ſhould be agreed to, &c. &c. but not being able to come to any deciſion, the Houſe adjourned until this day.

A letter from a gentleman in Kingſton, Jamaica, dated the 18th of June laſt, to his correſpondent in this city, ſays—"This will be handed you by a young gentleman, who arrived here ſome days ago and returns, via Virginia, to whom I refer you for particulars of our expected news. I have only to ſay, there is a great chance in our favour of having a declaration of war with Spain in ſome days hence. The Britiſh Packet from Falmouth, arrived here the 15th inſt. expreſs, with government diſpatches. It is the decided opinion of our commander here, that a war is inevitable. The ſquadron on this ſtation are all victualling, and taking on board their full compliment of ſeamen and warlike ſtores, waiting for the iſſue, per an expreſs frigate now waiting for the return of the diſpatches from Spain."

The Turks have not been a little mortified by one meaſure that has taken place ſince Belgrade has fallen into the hands of the Auſtrians. One of the fineſt moſques in that city, where incenſe was burnt in honour of their prophet Mahomet, has been converted into a place of public entertainment, where balls and maſquerades are given. This profanation has coſt the Turks more pangs than the loſs of Belgrade.

Accounts from Martinique inform, that the Patriots had attacked the Fort, killed Count Dumas; and that the men of war were cannonading St. Pierre to cover the landing freſh troops.

July 17. We hear that a committee of the Senate reported on the funding buſineſs yeſterday—which report was accepted, and is in ſubſtance as follows, viz. Principal of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States, two thirds at ſix per cent. the other one third at ſix per cent. in ten years, agreeable to the fourth alternative in the Secretary's Report.---Indents at a preſent intereſt of three per cent. State Debts one-third at three per cent. the other two-thirds on the ſame terms as the principal of the debt of the United States.

CARLISLE, July 14.

We have the pleaſure of informing the public, that the demand for Tickets in the Lottery for erecting a City-Hall in Philadelphia, and for the uſe of Dickinſon College in this county, has rapidly encreaſed for a few weeks paſt--The ſmall ſum of four dollars, the price of a Ticket, which may produce to fortunate adventurers, from 500 to 3000 Dollars, beſides the chance of drawing one of the many other prizes, offered in this Lottery—The labour of a long life, the fruits of unremitting induſtry for years, may thus be obtained at a very ſmall expence. Some of the inhabitants of this town have joined in partnerſhip for 100 Tickets, and have ſigned a ſubſcription paper for that purpoſe—The drawing will commence in a very ſhort time—thoſe who are deſirous of acceſs to the Temple of Fortune, ought not to neglect the preſent opportunity of applying to the gentlemen in Carliſle, who are intruſted with the ſale of the few tickets which are now on hand.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 21.

On Saturday evening laſt arrived in this city, Colonel Alexander M'Gillivary, and twenty-eight Chiefs of the Creek Nation, accompanied by Colonel Marinus Willett, of New-York; and yeſterday morning they proceeded on their journey to New-York, having buſineſs of Importance to ſettle with the Congreſs of the United States.—They were treated with every poſſible mark of attention and reſpect during their ſtay in this place.

On Wedneſday laſt the Senate of the United States reſolved to aſſume the State Debts—14 to 11.

Extract of a letter from Carliſle, July 14.

"Not a ſingle fault has been found with our new conſtitution in this place, nor in any of the counties near us. Our College encreaſes. We have now ſome promiſing ſtudents from Virginia. Boarding and lodging *continues* at £26 a year, tho' bread is nearly double its former price. Our ſpring crop is exceeding fine, and the wheat is much better than was expected."

Congreſs of the United States.

An ACT *for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent Seat of Government of the United States.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That a diſtrict of territory, not exceeding ten miles ſquare, to be located, as hereafter directed, on the river Patowmack, at ſome place between the mouths of the Eaſtern Branch and Connogocheague, be, and the ſame is hereby accepted for the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States. Provided nevertheleſs, That the operation of the laws of the ſtate within ſuch diſtrict ſhall not be affected by this acceptance, until the time fixed for the removal of the government thereto, and until Congreſs ſhall otherwiſe by law provide.

And be it further enacted, That the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed to appoint, and, by ſupplying vacancies happening from refuſals to act, or other cauſes, to keep in appointment, as long as may be neceſſary, three Commiſſioners, who, or any two of whom, ſhall, under the direction of the Preſident, ſurvey, and by proper metes and bounds define, and limit a diſtrict of territory, under the limitations above mentioned: And the diſtrict ſo defined, limited and located, ſhall be deemed the diſtrict accepted by this act, for the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States.

And be it enacted, That the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall have power to purchaſe, or accept ſuch quantity of land, on the eaſtern ſide of the ſaid river within the ſaid diſtrict, as the Preſident ſhall deem proper for the uſe of the United States; and according to ſuch plans as the Preſident ſhall approve, the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, ſhall, prior to the firſt Monday in December, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, provide ſuitable buildings for the accommodation of Congreſs, and of the Preſident, and for the public offices of the government of the United States.

And be it enacted, That for defraying the expence of ſuch purchaſes and buildings, the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed and requeſted to accept grants of money.

And be it enacted, That prior to the firſt Monday in December next, all offices, attached to the ſeat of the government of the United States, ſhall be removed to, and, until the ſaid firſt Monday in December in the year one thouſand eight hundred, ſhall remain at the city of Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, at which place the ſeſſion of Congreſs next enſuing the preſent, ſhall be held.

And be it enacted, That on the ſaid firſt Monday in December, in the year one thouſand eight hundred, the ſeat of the government of the United States ſhall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the diſtrict and place aforeſaid, and all offices attached to the ſaid ſeat of government, ſhall accordingly be removed thereto by their reſpective holders, and ſhall, after the ſaid day, ceaſe to be exerciſed elſewhere; and that the neceſſary expence of ſuch removal ſhall be defrayed out of the duties on impoſts and tonnage, of which a ſufficient ſum is hereby appropriated.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---July 16, 1790.
G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

TO BE SOLD,
The time of A Molatto Girl,
That has upwards of ſeventeen years to ſerve, has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles. Enquire of the Printers.
Philadelphia, July 20, 1790. tf

Six Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Reading, in Berks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, in the night of the 10th of July inſtant, a ſorrel MARE, nine years old laſt ſpring, a natural trotter, and canters well, about 14 or 15 hands high, has a bald face, her two hind feet white, long ſwitch tail, her mane rubbed off near the ears, freſh ſhod round, has neither brand or earmark, and is part blood. The perſon ſuppoſed to have ſtolen ſaid mare called himſelf Ludwig Buſh, a German, but ſpeaks good Engliſh, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, about 30 years of age, of fair complexion, has ſandy hair and grey eyes, and a ſmall ſcar on one ſide of his noſe. He had on a blue cloth coat, nankeen jacket and overalls, but may change them, as he took with him a large bundle of clothes not known. Stolen the ſame night, a new round beaver hat, a pair of boots, and an old lighthorſe ſaddle, the hind part of the tree broken, and holſters, covered with bearſkin. Whoever apprehends the thief, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be brought to conviction, and delivers the mare to the owner again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or three pounds for the mare only, paid by PETER FILBERT.
Reading, July 12, 1790. †

Elſenborough, Salem County, New-Jerſey, June 4, 1790.

RAN away from his bail, a certain JAMES REED, appears to be about 40 years of age, he was born in Ireland, ſays he has two ſons about 15 or 20 miles back of Wilmington; he had on and took with him, a brown ſurtout coat, velvet breeches, nankeen veſt, and velvet to make a coat. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, well made, thin black hair, he is apt to take ſtrong drink to exceſs, is by trade a weaver, and ſuppoſed to be gone to his ſons. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in this or the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſhall have *Three Pounds Reward*, and reaſonable charges, paid by
‡ EDWARD BRADWAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

By the PRESIDENT and the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to us, by the depositions of WILLIAM MOORE and ROBERT KING, taken according to law, that two friendly Indians who came into the settlement on Pine creek, Northumberland county, in order to trade with the inhabitants of the said county, were, on the evening of the 27th ultimo, barbarously murdered, by *Benjamin Walker*, *Henry Walker*, *Joseph Walker* and *Samuel Doyle*. And whereas it is of the utmost importance to the lives of the good people of this State, and a due execution of the laws, that the perpetrators of a crime so horrid should be brought to condign and exemplary punishment. We have therefore thought proper to issue this Proclamation, hereby engaging, that the public reward of EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS shall be paid to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and secure the said Benjamin Walker, Henry Walker, Joseph Walker and Samuel Doyle; or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every of them; to be paid on their conviction for the said offence.

GIVEN in Council, under the hand of his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esquire, President, and of the seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and of the Commonwealth the fifteenth. THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Attest CHARLES BIDDLE, *Secretary*.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, situate on Beaver Dam creek, Upper Smithfield township, Northampton county, containing 322 acres and a half and 16 perches, with the usual allowance.

Also, two other Tracts on the branches of Corkings creek, Northampton county; the one containing 317 acres 62 perches; the other 329 acres 94 perches, with the usual allowance.

The above Tracts of Land are of a very good quality, well watered, and covered with the most valuable timber; regularly surveyed and patented, and the title indisputable.

The terms of payment will be made easy to any person who chuses to purchase the whole or a single tract, on application to THOMAS HOCKLEY, at Hockley's Mill, New-Britain township, Bucks county. June 8. 4 w.

Wikoff and *Harrison*,

DRUGGISTS,

On the north side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, have imported in the last vessels from London and Amsterdam, a large assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which they will dispose of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit:

Also, a General Assortment of

Paints, Glass and Dye-stuffs.

PAINTS. White lead dry, ditto ground in oil; Spanish brown dry, ditto ground in oil; Red lead; Yellow ochre; Prussian blue; Patent yellow; Venetian red; Verdigrease; Vermillion; Lampblack.

DYE-STUFFS. Arnotta; Madder; Red wood; Fustick.

GLASS. 28 by 24, 20 by 16, 18 by 14, 16 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch. tf.

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE'S HEAD, opposite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Assortment of excellen- DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will sell at the most reasonable rates for cash, or the usual credit.

Gentlemen who please to favor them with their custom, may depend upon being served with punctuality, and at the shortest notice. They flatter themselves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be sold at, Physicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their interest to deal with them. They intend to keep up their assortments by fresh importations every spring and fall.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennsylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, situated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the south side, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road foom Alexandria to Winchester. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is so well watered, that much more meadow may easily be made. There are on the premises two small dwelling-houses and several out-houses, with an excellent young orchard. It is well situated for a store and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leesburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caspar Wister*, in Philadelphia. tf.

Just arrived and for Sale by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT

Curracoa Salted Hides.

Third-street, Philadelphia, May 11, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, state of New-Jersey, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, before the expiration of six months; and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Administrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

WET NURSE.

A HEALTHY Woman, with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended, is willing to take Charge of a Child in her House, or go into a Family. Enquire of the Printers.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his Office, the north side of Market-street, three doors above Second-street, opposite the old Court house, Philadelphia,

BUYS, sells and exchanges the different species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other state in the Union.

Furnishes Certificates and State Money for the Land-office, and the business of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with dispatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable terms. 3m

---

Ground Plaster of Paris

To be Sold Cheap

At the NEW GAOL in PHILADELPHIA.

THE great advantages arising from this important manure are now pretty generally understood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its success in gardens is not so much known. Some experiments made this spring on cabbage plants have been attended with astonishing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very best sort shall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving useful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of so convenient a manure. tf

---

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1790.

THE subscriber having opened a Public House and Inn, at the sign of THE PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, in Sixth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, the situation of which is pleasant and airy, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he will make it his particular study always to keep a stock of good liquors and afford such entertainment to travellers and select companies, as will give entire satisfaction. He hereby returns thanks to his former Friends for their favours, and those who please to favour him with their custom, may expect the greatest attention paid them, their horses properly accommodated and well kept, by ‡ PETER MATHER.

WAX-WORK,

As large as Life.

The following Figures are exhibited at the House of Mr. WILLIAM GEISSE, at the Bunch of Grapes, Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets:

THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, sitting under a Canopy, in his military Dress: And Fame crowning his Excellency with a wreath of Laurel.

The King, Queen, and Prince of Wales, of Great-Britain, habited in Cloaths which were presented by his Majesty.

The Rev. Samuel Provoost, Bishop of New York.

The Rev. Dr. Rodgers, and the Rev. Dr. Livingston, of New-York.

The Dutchess of Orleans, elegantly dressed.

A beautiful Nun at Confession: And a Friar in his proper Dress, receiving the Nun's Confession.

The Sleeping Beauty.

Mr. Pitt, the late Earl of Chatham.---Doctor Fothergill, the celebrated Physician.---The late Bishop of London.---Lord North.---Admiral Keppel.

A Damsel presenting the head of John the Baptist, in a Charger, to Herodias, Wife of King Herod.

The Idol Bell, and King Cyrus.---An Indian Chief, painted and dressed in his War Habit, holding his Bow, and a real Scalp.---A Sailor, just returned from Sea, by the side of his Lass.

Darby and Joan, enjoying themselves over a Basket of Fruit, Bottle of Beer, Pipe, &c.

An old Hermit.---Moll, a Mad Woman, who shews her ill-nature by attempting to strike those who approach her; with a great variety of other Figures, one of which will move its eyes to the astonishment of all those who view it.

ALSO, A Number of striking likenesses (in Wax) of his Excellency *The President of the United States*.---A beautiful Grotto, valued at £ 22, and a few elegant Boxes of artificial Fruit, Flowers, &c. *for Sale*.

This Exhibition has met the approbation of the most respectable Characters in New-York, North and South-Carolina, and is universally allowed to exceed any thing of the kind ever exhibited in America.---The Proprietor respectfully solicits the Patronage of the Citizens of Philadelphia, and hopes to entertain agreeably all those who may please to honor him with their Company.

Time of Admittance will be from 7 till 9, every Evening, Sundays excepted.

TICKETS, at the low price of *One Quarter of a Dollar*, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and 12*d*. for Children, may be had at Mr. THOMAS BRADFORD'S Book-Store, in Front-street, and at the House where the Exhibition is kept.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Fayette-Ville, North-Carolina.

WE the Subscribers do hereby certify, that we have, in this Town, viewed MR. BOWEN'S Exhibition of WAX-WORK with a pleasing Satisfaction, it being an American Production:---We do therefore (from a wish to contribute to the Encouragement of the Arts in general, and this in particular, which in the abovementioned Performance is brought to an astonishing degree of Perfection) beg leave to recommend the same to the Public, in our Opinion, as being highly worthy of Patronage and Attention.

Alex. Martin, *Governor*,	J. Estes,
Ch. Senf,	Wm. Cumming,
James Read,	Whitmell Hill,
John Ingraham,	Benj. Hawkins,
J. Glasgow, *Sec'ry of the state*,	Wm. Maclean,
William Blount,	P. B. Oram.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 27th of this instant June, a servant man, named ADAM FREDERICK SHEAFFER, a native of Wittenberg in Germany, arrived from there about 20 months since, about five feet six inches high, pock marked, sandy complexion, about 23 years of age, can talk very little English; had on and took with him, a half worn wool hat, a light coloured coat of homespun cloth, olive jacket, homespun linen striped trowsers, white ribbed cotton stockings, half worn shoes, two flaxen linen shirts, and a brown silk handkerchief. Whoever takes up said servant and brings him to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol in America, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

New-Hanover township, Montgomery county, June 28, 1790. PHILIP HAHN. ‡

Dr. *George Weed's*

SYRUP for the Flux, Syrup of Balsam, Royal Balsam, Essence of Tar, &c. &c. as formerly prepared and sold by him, and afterwards by the Widow, and, for these ten years past, by Mrs. Nevell, are now prepared and sold by THOMAS NEVELL, and GEORGE, son of Dr. George Weed, in Front, near Arch-street, on the bank side.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1790. ‡

CURACOA HIDES,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

Just landing, and for Sale by

GODFREY HAGA,

IN RACE-STREET. ‡

July 1st, 1790.

THE partnership of *North & Evans*, having by mutual consent dissolved, on the fifteenth day of April, all persons having any demands against said partnership are requested to furnish their accounts for payment, and those indebted, either on bond, note or book account, to discharge the same to the subscriber, at Coventry Forge, Chester county, who is authorised to receive the same. ‡

June 12th, 1790 JOHN EVANS.

The Sign of the L A M B.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the sign of the *King of Prussia*, in Race-street, to the commodious house and premises lately occupied by Ebenezer Branham, on the south side of *Market-street*, a few doors above *Sixth-street*, at the sign of the L A M B, where he has good entertainment, and accommodations for travellers.

He hereby humbly requests the kind attention and patronage of his friends and former customers, and will endeavour to render himself not undeserving of the same, to all who shall please to favour him with their custom.

¶ MICHAEL HAY.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Burman*, for the sum of £ 140, payable in two years and six months after date: This is therefore to warn all persons against taking an assignment of said Bond, as I am determined not to pay the same, by reason of frauds in the articles and damages sustained, for which the said Bond was given. ‡

May 27, 1790. 1 y. SAMUEL DOLLESS.

Philadelphia county, July 12, 1790.

CAME to George Gray's farm, in Blockley township, the third instant, a young Brindle COW, that gives milk. The owner is desired to come, describe her marks, pay charges, and take her away. GEORGE GRAY.

CAME to the Spring-house, on Thursday, the 10th of June instant, a bay GELDING, supposed to be about ten years old, 14 and an half hands high, and has a star and a snip. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. CHRISTIAN DULL.

June 16th, 1790. ‡

STOLEN, on the night of the 31st day of May last, out of the pasture of the subscriber, a dapple grey MARE, ten years old, about 14 hands one inch high, trots and canters well, shod all round. It is supposed that she was taken by William Cunningham, a person who says he has his residence in Philadelphia. Said Cunningham also took a bridle and pistol. Any person taking up and securing the mare and thief, shall have *Six Pounds* reward, or *Three Pounds* for the mare, and reasonable charges, if brought home. MATTHEW BAGGS.

Honey-Brook township, Chester county, June 10, 1790.

ON the 5th day of July, 1790, was brought to my stable, by *John Wilson*, a sorrel MARE, with a saddle and bridle and a surtout coat tied on the saddle. The owner of the mare, &c. by calling on the subscriber, at the sign of the Rising Sun, in Strawberry-alley, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwise they will be sold in three weeks from this date, to pay the charges.

THOMAS NORTH, Innkeeper, No. 31.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1790. †

Twenty-Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 29th of June, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, two MARES, the one is a bright bay, with a little star on her forehead; she is full blooded, between five and six years old. The other is between a bay and dun colour, has a remarkable large head, with a blaze on her forehead, the two hind feet are white, rising four years old against August, and has a large feather on her wither. Whoever takes up said mares and the thief, so that the owner may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Twelve Dollars for each, with reasonable charges, paid by JOHN MARTIN.

June 30th, 1790.

Delaware county Gaol, June 12, 1790.

BROKE out of said gaol a Negro man, named ADAM, but will be likely to change his name, as he has heretofore done; he is about five feet six or seven inches high, stout made, and very black; had on a cloth coat of a redish colour, the rest of his cloaths unknown. Whoever brings said Negroe to said gaol, shall have Three Pounds Reward, paid by ‡

NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

William & John Sitgreaves,

On the west side of Front-street, the third door below Chesnut-street, have imported, by the late arrivals from Europe,

An extensive Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

For the spring trade, which they will sell very low for cash, or the usual credit. Also Crowley steel, pewter, tin plates, window glass, and a quantity of the best *wool and cotton card wire*. 6t.

Red & White Clover Seed,

and Timothy Seed,

FOR SALE BY

BENJAMIN MASON,

The south side of Market-street, near the wharf.

Also *Flax, Tow, Hemp, Wool, Cotton*,

And a general assortment of

Dye-Stuffs and Groceries. 6t

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY, 1790. THE NUMB. 3139.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,
The time of A Molatto Girl,
That has upwards of seventeen years to serve, has had the small-pox and measles. Enquire of the Printers.
Philadelphia, July 20, 1790. tf

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 7th of August next, at the House of Mr. Jacob Ziber, in Summony Town, at one o'clock in the afternoon, that valuable Estate of 70 acres of land, more or less, situated in Lower Salford township, on which are erected a forge for making of bar iron, a good two-story dwelling house, a number of out-houses, barn, stables, &c. all in good order. The excellent situation of the forge, being on Perkioming creek, a never failing stream, and its contiguity to the city of Philadelphia, makes it an object worthy the attention of those who wish to enter into that line of business. Taken in execution, and to be sold as late the property of John Patton, Esquire, deceased, by
FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.
Montgomery county, July 14, 1790.

Six Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in the borough of Reading, in Berks county, and state of Pennsylvania, in the night of the 10th of July instant, a sorrel MARE, nine years old last spring, a natural trotter, and canters well, about 14 or 15 hands high, has a bald face, her two hind feet white, long switch tail, her mane rubbed off near the ears, fresh shod round, has neither brand or earmark, and is part blood. The person supposed to have stolen said mare called himself Ludwig Bush, a German, but speaks good English, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, well set, about 30 years of age, of fair complexion, has sandy hair and grey eyes, and a small scar on one side of his nose. He had on a blue cloth coat, nankeen jacket and overalls, but may change them, as he took with him a large bundle of clothes not known. Stolen the same night, a new round beaver hat, a pair of boots, and an old lighthorse saddle, the hind part of the tree broken, and holsters, covered with bearskin. Whoever apprehends the thief, and secures him, so that he may be brought to conviction, and delivers the mare to the owner again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or three pounds for the mare only, paid by PETER FILBERT.
Reading, July 12, 1790. †

RAN away from his bail, a certain JAMES REED, Elsenborough, Salem County, New-Jersey, June 4, 1790. appears to be about 40 years of age, he was born in Ireland, says he has two sons about 15 or 20 miles back of Wilmington; he had on and took with him, a brown surtout coat, velvet breeches, nankeen vest, and velvet to make a coat. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, well made, thin black hair, he is apt to take strong drink to excess, is by trade a weaver, and supposed to be gone to his sons. Whoever takes up and secures him in this or the state of Pennsylvania, shall have *Three Pounds Reward*, and reasonable charges, paid by
†
EDWARD BRADWAY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's pasture, on the night of the 25th instant, a bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, small legs, has three white feet, a small star in his forehead; he has never been docked, but what is most remarkable, there is a hole on the off side of his neck, near the shoulder, almost large enough to contain a walnut, is about five years old, trots and canters. Whoever secures said horse, so as the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ RICHARD LLOYD.
Darby, Delaware County, June 28, 1790.

Red & White Clover Seed,
and Timothy Seed,
FOR SALE BY
BENJAMIN MASON,
The south side of Market-street, near the wharff.
Also *Flax, Tow, Hemp, Wool, Cotton,*
And a general assortment of
Dye-Stuffs and Groceries. 6t

William & John Sitgreaves,
On the west side of Front-street, the third door below Chesnut-street, have imported, by the late arrivals from Europe,
An extensive Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
For the spring trade, which they will sell very low for cash, or the usual credit. Also Crowley steel, pewter, tin plates, window glass, and a quantity of the best *wool and cotton card wire.* 6w.

Just arrived and for Sale by
JONATHAN MEREDITH,
A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT
Curracoa Salted Hides.
Third-street, Philadelphia, May 11, 1790.

Twenty-Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 29th of June, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, two MARES, the one is a bright bay, with a little star on her forehead; she is full blooded, between five and six years old. The other is between a bay and dun colour, has a remarkable large head, with a blaze on her forehead, the two hind feet are white, rising four years old against August, and has a large feather on her wither. Whoever takes up said mares and the thief, so that the owner may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Twelve Dollars for each, with reasonable charges, paid by
JOHN MARTIN.
June 30th, 1790.

Medicinal Waters,
For *Drinking* and *Bathing*, at HARROWGATE, within four miles of the city of Philadelphia, near the Frankford road.

THE Author of Nature having provided the above named spot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the subscriber has, at a considerable expence, erected such buildings over them, as will render them fit to be used either internally or externally, according to the diseases of the persons who require them.

These waters have been repeatedly examined by Doctors Rush and Moyes.

The first spring contains a quantity of sulphurous, or what those gentlemen call hepatic air, and a small quantity of iron; it is remarkably light, and resembles, both in composition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate waters in England.

The second spring contains a quantity of fixed air with a small quantity of iron and calcareus earth, and possesses many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, so well known, and as justly celebrated all over the world.

The third spring is a common chalybeate water, and resembles the Bristol, of this state.

The subscriber submits it to the judgment of the physicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diseases, and in what quantity, to recommend the use of these waters: he will only observe, that the Harrowgate waters have rendered essential service to persons afflicted with diseases and obstructions of the stomach, bowels and kidnies: they have also removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatism; externally applied, these waters have, in many instances, cured ulcers and other eruptions of the skin.

In the house erected over Harrowgate waters, are two shower baths and two dressing rooms, and at the chalybeate spring is a convenient bath for plunging or swimming.

For the use of these baths the price will be four dollars the season, two dollars for one month, five shillings for one week, one shilling for each time the baths are used less than a week, and two dollars the season to those who drink the waters only; and the Public may rest assured, that neither expence nor trouble shall be spared to render these baths and waters useful and convenient.

Breakfasts, dinners, suppers and lodging, in the genteelest manner and on the shortest notice, may be had at *Harrowgate Inn*, adjoining the springs; and if four or more ladies or gentlemen will subscribe for the use of the Harrowgate light-waggon in the mornings, it shall run every day, and set out from Mr. Hay's Inn, in Race-street, precisely at 6 o'clock.

THE subscriber also respectfully informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, that a CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, with ILLUMINATION, in imitation of the European *Vauxhall*, will commence on Thursday the 13th instant, at Harrowgate, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Illumination to begin at 7, and the whole conclude precisely at 9 o'clock in the evening; and, if encouragement is given, will be continued on every succeeding Thursday during the season, weather permitting.

The rural situation, and many natural beauties of *Harrowgate*, are so well known, that a particular description of them is unnecessary; it is decorated with summer-houses, arbors, walks, seats, &c. The new house is spacious, and contains a saloon for balls, and a number of other rooms for companies or parties, large and small.

A good and plentiful table, with liquors of the best quality, tea, coffee, fruit in season, will be furnished on the shortest notice, and every attention paid to render the entertainment commodious, elegant and agreeable.

Any communication for improvements will be gratefully received and attended to, by the Public's most obedient and most humble servant, G. ESTERLY.
Harrowgate, May 3, 1790.

N. B. The Harrowgate light waggon will also run in the afternoon of every day after the 13th instant, and set out from Mr. *Hay's* Inn, precisely at 3 o'clock, and return in the evening, at the moderate rate of 2s. each person.

AN ESSAY
ON THE
Culture of *Silk* and *Mulberry Trees*,
Was lately published by a *Citizen of Philadelphia*,
And to be sold at the several Printing-Offices of Joseph Crookshank, Hall and Sellers, T. Bradford, at 8d. each. This Essay points out the great facility of the culture, and discovers to us the most amazing profits and advantages to be derived from it, and proves at least that it is an object which deserves the attention of every one.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN away, the 21st of this instant, from the subscriber, near Elkton, Cæcil county, State of Maryland, a Negroe man, named WILL, about 28 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, well set, wears his hair platted and cued; had on and took with him, a half worn brown faded broadcloth coat and jacket, one scarlet cloth coat, stone coloured moreen jacket and black breeches, one fine shirt ruffled at the breast, sundry other clothes unknown; he is fond of playing on the fiddle; it is supposed he has got a forged pass, and will endeavour to pass for a freeman; has got a considerable sum of money with him. Any person that will secure said Negroe so that his master may get him, if taken within 30 miles, shall receive 20 Dollars, if exceeding 30 miles, the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOSEPH WALLACE.
May 26th, 1790. ‡
N. B. All persons are warned against harbouring said Negroe, and masters of vessels from carrying him off, at their peril.

CAME to the subscriber's premises, about the 12th of this instant, a dark brown milk COW with a white face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. ‡
North-Wales, Montgomery county, sixth month 28th, 1790. GEORGE MARIS.

A Considerable Sum of Money was left in the House of ROBERT LUMSDALE, Wharfinger, in Front-street, a few doors below the Drawbridge. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have it again. †

LONDON, May 17.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence sets out for Plymouth this day, and all his servants except one go with him, to share in the honours of their country. A sure proof of that respect, esteem and confidence, that is placed in his Royal Highness by all ranks of people; and so much beloved is he by the sailors, that a great number of them waited on his Highness on Monday last, to offer their services, which was accepted; and the Duke has ordered them half a crown a day for each man travelling expences, till they get on board the ship.

According to the present appearances, the Belligerent powers of Europe (among which we may reckon those preparing for war) may be drawn out in battle array, in the following manner:

Great-Britain, Prussia, Sweden, Holland and Turkey	against	Germany, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Italian States and The Pope

To which may be added, France incapable, Portugal and Sardinia neutral or doubtful. To consider the situation as to men and money of the first list and of the last, one would be apt to think there is an amazing inequality, and that in favor of the former. We have ranked Holland from its intimate connection with Prussia and Great Britain.

The Spanish monarch saw, with concern and terror, the progress of the revolution in France—A war with England, however hazardous and expensive, appeared to be the only means to rescue the captive monarch of France, and avert rebellion from Spain. This measure was in contemplation two years ago, as appears from the capture of the vessels at Nootka Sound, and the time necessary to send such orders from Spain to Mexico. Mean while, Spain has been continually arming.

Yesterday all the orders which the Spaniards had given to be executed for them in London, were countermanded; and the best informed mercantile men infer from thence the certainty of a war with Spain.

WAR.—What a very fine thing *war* is, and how much we have paid for the *honor* and *glory* of the *thing*, will appear from the following:

Expences of the several wars of Great-Britain since the Revolution.

War, during the reign of King William,	£ 30,447,382
Queen Anne,	43,360,003
George I.	6,048,267
begun in 1739,	46,418,689
begun in 1756,	111,271,996
American,	139,171,876
Late armament,	311,385

In all, the *small sum of three hundred and seventy seven millions, twenty-nine thousand, five hundred and ninety-eight pounds sterling.* In consequence of war we are now paying taxes to the amount of several millions annually, and the estates and property of the nation mortgaged probably for ever! Add to this the many millions of men who have been killed or wounded, the numberless widows and orphans it has been the cause of, and the fine countries it has ravaged and desolated! the trade, commerce, and manufactures it has ruined, and finally, the famine, pestilence, and diseases it has brought on mankind!

May 21. The public opinion is still very much divided respecting the probable issue of the present disturbances. Some are confident that our present exertions will convince our enemies how impolitic they have been in hazarding a rupture with this country, and dispose them to listen to terms of accommodation. Others think, that if the conduct of Spain has been the result of a deliberate plan, we have no cause to expect peace; because a repelling force, on our part, when attacked by them, is what they must have foreseen and expected, and can therefore produce no change in their determination.

But tho' our tranquility on the side of the Spaniards may be re-established, it does not seem perfectly secure in other parts. All the accounts bro't over by the last mails from Germany are filled with the military preparations making in that quarter; and should a war break out between Prussia and Austria, it will be hardly possible for England to go free.

Letters from Madrid advise, that the Spanish Court has received from Lisbon the agreeable news of the consummation of marriage between their Infanta Donna Charlotte and the Prince of Brazil, which marriage now firmly unites, by the closest ties, the two Courts of Madrid and Lisbon.

Government has received, by the last packet, it is said, the opinion of Lord Dorchester on the new project for settling the constitution of Canada. Mr. Grenville has informed the gentlemen concerned, that it is now too late this year to bring it forward, but that it will certainly be submitted to Parliament in the next session.—The outline of the plan is, that Canada shall be divided into two governments, upper and lower. This division they state to be necessary, on account of the increasing population of the upper parts of the province, and the necessity of a strong government. The desire of the people is to be complied with, in giving them an Assembly in each; and the whole to be under a Governor General.

Our navy was never in a better situation on the eve of the war than just now—whether we consider the ships already built, those upon the stocks, hemp, rigging, timber, and all the paraphernalia of naval stores.

Every third-rate has been ordered to complete its complement of men to 600, being the utmost to which they are furnished in height of war.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, May 1.

"The march of the troops, which are to form the different corps of the army, appears no longer doubtful; the last

orders for that march are drawn up, and ready to be iſſued from the War-Office, with only a blank ſpace for the date, which waits for the declaration of the Court of London. The train of artillery is aſſembled, and drawn up out of the gates of the city. The people belonging to the King's equipage are all ready, and the voiturines for the baggage waggons are daily pouring in from all parts. Fifty thouſand men are forming at Croſſin; and, for the proviſion of theſe troops, ſix thouſand meaſures of flour have been ſent from thence."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, May 16.

"In addition to the former ſhips, orders were yeſterday received to equip, as faſt as poſſible, the Vanguard and Elephant, of 74 guns each.

"The exertions to get ready a fleet were never greater than at preſent: in the Dock Yard, Gun Wharf, and Victualling Office, all claſſes of men belonging to thoſe places, were yeſterday ordered to attend and work this day (Sunday)."

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, May 17.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO SPAIN.

The Earl of Kinnoul ſaid, he felt that miniſtry ought to poſſeſs the confidence of Parliament, and more eſpecially at a moment like the preſent, when we were at the eve of a war; but ſurely it would not be contended, that ſuch confidence ought to be of the implicit kind, and blind to conviction; the proſpect that had been held out in another place, of a long continuation of the bleſſings of peace, had a wonderful effect upon the whole country; their Lordſhips, therefore, were bound to enquire, whether every neceſſary ſtep had been taken to preſerve that peace; and one effectual way to do ſo, would be to unite with him in his motion, and reſolve, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, requeſting him to order his miniſters to lay before that Houſe the date of thoſe papers which were delivered by the Spaniſh miniſter, reſpecting the capture of the four veſſels at Nootka-Sound, alluded to in his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage."

Lord Walſingham conſidered the preſent as the moſt improper time to call for papers, becauſe their production might be attended with much evil. It was diſtreſſing the miniſter to call for that information, which, as an individual, he would chearfully give, but which, as a miniſter, he muſt wiſh to decline; whenever the buſineſs was ended, there could not be any objection, and he had no doubt but every circumſtance relative to it would be willingly produced. Why the motion was made he could not conceive; neither could he ſee what object it was to ſerve, or what advantage the agreeing to it would be to their Lordſhips.

Lord Portcheſter moſt cordially approved the motion, becauſe he had ſtrong ſuſpicion miniſters had been guilty of high miſconduct, and he wiſhed to be informed of the truth. The noble Lord had ſaid, he knew not to what its object tended: he would therefore tell him what object it had—it was to obtain parliamentary information, to bring on parliamentary cenſure, for there were ſtrong grounds for ſuſpicion that the notification which was delivered before a certain perſon in another place, had given aſſurances to the public of a long and permanent peace: this was ſo glaring an impoſition that it ought not to be paſſed over; but whether that was or was not the fact, adminiſtration were equally cenſurable; for at the time, from her armament, when they ſhould have been moſt watchful, they had made the embaſſy to Spain a mere ſinecure to enable their friends to indulge their pleaſures more agreeably in Paris, or the vicinity of St. James's; one gentleman, indeed, he muſt except (Mr, Eden, now Lord Auckland) whom they had ſent over, to ſhew how ready he was to prefer intereſt to his friends and connexions; but even that, in his mind, was nothing more than a job; for they had ſince rewarded him for eight months reſidence at Madrid, with a penſion of two thouſand pounds a year. A ſhameful waſte of public money! The motion merely aſked for the date of thoſe papers, the ſubſtance of which had been laid before the Houſe; to whom could that be of any information, that it was improper to have it? The Spaniards certainly knew it previouſly, for it came from them to us: and the French doubtleſs could know it without coming to England. Would the Turks or Ruſſians gain any advantage by it? Certainly not. How then ſhould it be ſuppoſed that the production of a ſimple date of a paper, the ſubſtance of which was upon their table, could poſſibly be attended with any injury? Therefore, he hoped the motion would be agreed to, that the fallacy, the impoſition of thoſe who had found it convenient one day to boaſt of the permanency of peace, and more convenient the next to deny the aſſertion, might be known and publicly cenſured for ſuch miſconduct.

Lord Sydney objected to the mode of alluding to what had been ſuppoſed to have been ſaid in another place: firſt, as unparliamentary, and, ſecondly, after it had been ſo fully denied. He was againſt the motion, becauſe he thought the leſs that was ſaid about the buſineſs at preſent would be the better; and what was now aſked for was a ſecret of that nature, that could not be long kept; it muſt come before Parliament in the end; and he therefore wiſhed their Lordſhips to wait for a more convenient time. The motion was highly improper, when a negociation was going on.

Lord Stormont ſaid, that it was cuſtomary in parliament to allow a gentleman to explain his ſpeech. At the ſame time, the impreſſion made on the public was evident from the riſe of ſtocks. He knew the miniſter wiſhed the day he opened the finances to be a day of triumph, but he ſhould be ſorry to ſee the ſtockholders of the country chained to his triumphal car, and ſacrificed to the ſhort-lived honours of the day. With regard to the confidence due to miniſters, was it for the ſacrifice they had made to Spain of ſeveral articles in the commercial treaty? Was it for permitting Spain to retain her arms, when France and England had laid down theirs? Or was it for their ſhameful and ſcandalous ſurrender of the Muſquito ſhore, which would have enabled us to wound Spain in her tendereſt part? With ſuch reaſons for *confidence* in miniſters, he ſhould withhold his, and vote for the motion.

A diviſion took place, when there appeared,

Not contents	52
Contents	33
Majority againſt the motion,	19

The Prince of Wales was in the Houſe of Peers, and divided with the minority. His highneſs was the firſt member that went below the bar.

EDINBURGH, May 21.

COURT *of* SESSION.

LITERARY PROPERTY.

Yeſterday the Court of Seſſion determined a cauſe brought by his Majeſty's Printer againſt ſeveral bookſellers, who had iſſued propoſals for printing Henry's Commentary on the Bible. It was alledged, on the part of his Majeſty's printer, that he had by patent an excluſive right to print all bibles, and that bibles, however they might be diſguiſed with notes, illuſtrations, &c. contained a complete copy of the text, which was an infringement on the patent. On the other hand, it was ſaid, in this caſe the text was merely printed for the accommodation of the purchaſers; the commentary, notes and illuſtrations being the principal part of the book, and ten times as large as the text; and this book had been frequently printed both in England and Scotland, and never challenged before. The Court unanimouſly decided in favor of the bookſellers, by refuſing the bill, with coſts.

Three other queſtions were before the Court, for printing *Oſtervald's Bible*, *A Family Bible with notes*, and *Brown's ſelf-interpreting Bible*. A bill of ſuſpenſion was paſſed with reſpect to the Family Bible, till the publiſhers ſhall find caution for any damages that may be found due to his Majeſty's printer, when the queſtion comes to be tried. The bills on the other two were alſo paſſed, as no appearance was made for the publiſhers againſt paſſing them.

We hear that orders are given for the 7th regiment of foot to embark, at Greenock, for Gibraltar, where their Colonel, Prince Edward, has been for ſome time. They are to be augmented to the full war eſtabliſhment, by drafts from other regiments. When notice was given of this to the 55th regiment, now in Edinburgh Caſtle, they almoſt to a man offered their ſervices.

We hear, the 13th and 15th regiments of foot, now at Cork, are ordered to be recruited immediately, and to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for the Weſt Indies on the ſhorteſt notice.

On the 2d current, about eleven o'clock at night, when it blew freſh with rain, the brig Nelly and Ann of Leith, Capt. John Henderſon, was run down by a galliot rigged ſhip, belonging to Stettin, called the Deſindragt, Capt. Seitzers. The crew, by taking to the boat, were all ſaved, being taken up by a Dutch veſſel, and landed at Elſinore. The veſſel ſunk in ten fathom water, the Scaw light bearing eaſt by ſouth, diſtant four leagues. The top-maſt croſs trees remain from two to four feet above water. Great care ought to be taken by ſhips ſteering that way to keep clear of the wreck.

WINCHESTER, July 10.

Since our laſt arrived in town a Mr. Jones, from the Crab-Orchards, in Kentuckey, which he left the 15th June laſt. By him we learn, that a man was killed at Licking two days previous to the above date. The unfortunate perſon was at work in his field, and could have little or no apprehenſion of danger, as it was in the centre of the ſettlement, and not any of the enemy had been ſeen in the neighbourhood for a long time before.

Monday laſt a number of the French emigrants arrived in town from Alexandria. The next day houſes were provided for their reception.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentuckey, to his friend in this ſtate, dated June 1.

"The general government by this time, I ſhould think, might be convinced of the folly and abſurdity of Indian treaties. They only ſerve to tie up our own hands, whilſt our enemies, under pretence of not being able to reſtrain a few lawleſs and vagrant tribes, are allowed to let looſe upon us all the horrors of the moſt ſavage, cruel war that ever was ſubmitted to by any people on earth, who had courage and ability to defend themſelves. However diſagreeable the alternative may be, Congreſs muſt either go to war or loſe their Weſtern, at leaſt this part of their Weſtern Territory. If we can neither be protected by our own government, nor ſuffered to protect ourſelves, we ſhall be obliged to take government into our own hands, and ſeek allies who can give us peace and ſecurity on our frontiers. God ſend that this great evil may be averted: but it is well known that ſome of our moſt influential characters are diſaffected to the general government; and to what extremes they may have it in their power to lead a people who conceive themſelves to be cruelly treated and neglected by that government to which they owe allegiance, I ſhudder to think of.

"That the Indian war will rage with increaſing violence, unleſs ſpeedily and effectually checked, by marching an army into their country, and making them feel the horrors of war in their turn, I have not the leaſt doubt. Savages have but two motives to action, honor and profit, both which ſtrongly impel them to war againſt us. The military parade with which a returning party of warriors are received, not only by their own tribes, but by every other through which they paſs with their ſcalps, priſoners, and plunder, muſt, to a people who place all their glory in war, be extremely flattering; and muſt fire the minds of all their warriors with a deſire to have their ſhare in a buſineſs ſo honorable and profitable."

NORFOLK, July 17.

Arrived the ſhip Swan, of Scarborough, Thomas Read, maſter, from Nantz, in ſix weeks. Capt. Read informs, that previous to his ſailing, the meſſenger diſpatched by the Court of Britain to the Court of Spain was on his return, and the prevailing report was, that the affairs of the two Powers were amicably accommodated.

DANBURY, July 15.

We are credibly informed, that on Monday laſt, about ſix o'clock in the forenoon, a violent ſtorm of hail, rain and wind did conſiderable damage to the wheat, and other grain in the Nine Partners (ſtate of New-York) and that near Quaker-Hill the effects of it were very extraordinary, upon the farms of Jonathan Akins, Iſaac Underhill, and others in that vicinity, Mr. Akins having near ſixty acres of beautiful wheat levelled to the ground, his corn, oats and flax nearly all ruined. The hail was uncommon in ſize as well as quantity, ſome of them meaſuring at leaſt two inches ſquare. Thus we ſee blaſted, as it were in a moment, the hopes of the honeſt huſbandman, when anticipating the joys of a luxuriant approaching harveſt.

HARTFORD, July 19.

Monday afternoon laſt, a barn belonging to Capt. Timothy Gridley of Weſt-Hartford, was burnt by lightning; in which was about ſix tons of hay. The ſtorm was very ſevere at many of our neighbouring towns, and great quantities of uncommonly large hail fell, which did conſiderable damage to the fields of grain.

On Thurſday laſt, a ſon of Mr. Iſaac Palmer of Wethersfield, as he was amuſing himſelf in a ſmall boat, near the ferry in this town, by accident fell overboard, and was drowned—his body was on Saturday laſt taken up at Wethersfield.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 17.

The following account of a thunder guſt that paſſed eaſtward of this place laſt Monday, was handed us yeſterday.

Waſhington, Ducheſs county, July 13.

Yeſterday about 5 o'clock, P. M. a cloud aroſe from the northward of this place, the peculiar blackneſs and tremendous appearance of which ſeemed to announce that ſomething unuſual would enſue. The main body of it paſſed directly over the ſouthern extremity of this townſhip—and between the hours of five and ſix it began to rain; which was ſoon accompanied by a large hail, the mean bigneſs of which (in ſome places) was about the ſize of a muſket ball, remarkably round and ſolid, and congealed as compactly as the hardeſt ice. It continued to fall with great impetuoſity about the ſpace of twenty minutes. The true extent of the place whereon it fell is not yet aſcertained, though it is preſumed that the mean breadth is between three and four miles. The ſcene of the greateſt devaſtation which has come under our notice is about half a mile in length and nearly asmuch in breadth. Within this place, about one mile and an half from Joſeph Mabbett's ſtore, upon the land of Micah Palmer, was ſeen in the afternoon of this day in an open meadow (notwithſtanding the heat of the weather, and the conſtant ſhining of the ſun) ſeveral large heaps of hail which were thrown together by the conflux of the waters; one of which was near a rod ſquare, and about eight inches deep. Several pieces of wheat were totally deſtroyed, and others very much damaged. Corn, oats, and flax ſeed have ſuffered very conſiderably; and ſome of the trees near the ſaid Palmer's wear an autumnal appearance, being almoſt diveſted of their leaves.

We are informed that the above ſquall took its courſe acroſs Quaker Hill to Salem in Weſtcheſter, levelling to the ground almoſt every field of wheat, rye, corn, oats, or flax in its way. Mr. Jonathan Akins, who has ſown near an hundred buſhels of wheat, it is ſaid, will not reap more than his ſeed.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

Every civilized nation in the world has found the utility of inſtituting and perpetuating anniverſary commemorations of paſt events—many of theſe however have owed their riſe to trifling and unimportant incidents. But the anniverſary of Independence, is a Day conſecrated to the celebration of an event, that has raiſed human nature at leaſt one grade higher in the ſcale of exiſtence.

In every part of the United States this glorious anniverſary has been celebrated with a ſpirit unknown to our former days of annual feſtivity and joy—a laudable emulative military ſpirit has been diſplayed, while the powers of Oratory, and the devout exerciſes of religious worſhip, have united, to aid and promote the glory of the day.

A correſpondent obſerves that the general ſentiment is moſt clearly to be aſcertained from the public ſocial acts of the people.—A reference to the late celebration of Independence through the Union, will forcibly impreſs this idea, That the Conſtitution of the United States is conſidered as the palladium of their civil rights—and that the government is venerated by the citizens of the whole Union.

The reſolution for aſſuming the State Debts was agreed to in the Senate by a majority of Two.

July 23. On Wedneſday laſt arrived in this city Colonel Alexander M'Gillivary, Chief of the Creek Nation of Indians, with twenty-nine of the head men and warriors of the nation, accompanied by Col. Willet, of this city.

They were conducted to the houſe of General Knox, Secretary at War, who took them to the houſe of the Preſident of the United States, and introduced them. The Preſident received them in a very handſome manner—congratulated them on their ſafe arrival, and expreſſed a hope that the interview would prove beneficial both to the United States and to the Creek Nation.

From the Preſident's they were taken to the Governor of this ſtate, who alſo gave them a moſt friendly reception. They were then conducted to the City-Tavern, where they dined in company with General Knox, the Senators and Repreſentatives of Georgia, General Malcom, the militia officers on duty, and three of the officers of St. Tammany ſociety.

Accounts from Halifax, dated June 30, ſay:—"A veſſel is juſt arrived from Glaſgow, which left it the 28th May, when the Britiſh fleet was in full commiſſion, upwards of 40 ſail of the line parading the Channel—but no anſwer was received from Spain."

From accurate enquiry it has been found, that within the laſt year there were manufactured, in the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, upwards of two thouſand tons of goods more than there was made in 1773.

The Corporation of this city having agreed that the portrait of the Preſident of the United States, to be taken by Mr. Trumbull, ſhould be depoſited in the city hall, on Tueſday, at their deſire, the Mayor waited on the Preſident, to requeſt that he would permit Mr. Trumbull to attend on him for that purpoſe.

We hear, that on the third reading of the funding bill, in the Senate, on Tueſday, it was moved to ſtrike out the ſection which provides for the aſſumption of the ſtate debts; this motion was negatived by a majority of two.

On Monday Capt. Blain, in the ſhip Margaret, arrived here in 49 days from Glaſgow. Accounts by this veſſel are to the 24th of May, and ſtate---That the National Aſſembly was greatly affected by a detail of the late inſurrection at Marſeilles.

The Preſident waited on the King to expreſs their ſorrow at the diſturbances in various parts of the Kingdom, and their thanks to his Majeſty for the meaſures taken by him to diſcover the offenders, and for reparation of the exceſſes committed. A meſſage was received by the Aſſembly from the King, informing them, that in conſequence of the warlike preparations of Great-Britain, he had ordered 14 ſhips of the line to be equipped. Some debate enſued in the Aſſembly on receiving this meſſage, and the queſtion, "Ought the nation to delegate to the ſovereign the right of making peace and war? Was to be debated the 16th of May.

Engliſh accounts are very definite, ſome make war with Spain inevitable, others render that event extremely problematical. Mr. Fitzberbert is diſpatched as miniſter to the court of Madrid; this does not look like war, yet theſe papers inform us, that the Britiſh fleet will, by the firſt of Auguſt, amount to 70 ſail of the line, and that the artificers in the dock yards work on Sundays.

Lord Heathfield, the late General Elliot, is appointed Commander of Gibraltar, and Lord Howe Admiral of the grand fleet. The Engliſh accounts of the French affairs further ſtate, that the National Aſſembly is extremely jealous of the Spaniſh armaments, and ſuſpect that the late alliance between Spain, Sardinia, Naples, Ruſſia, Vienna, and Venice, has for its object the reſtoration of monarchy in France; and it is further ſaid, the democrats have refuſed their conſent to fitting out the 14 ſail of the line, ordered by the King; that in France matters are growing more and more ſerious, and that the ſafety of ſome crowned heads is more uncertain than ſince the Baſtile was deſtroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 28.

Died, on Tuesday, the 20th inſtant, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. LUCIA MAGAW, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Magaw. She was, truly, an eminent domeſtic character; endued with as much innocency of heart, and practiſing as many virtues, as the human condition, perhaps, admits of here. An extremely low ſtate of health for ſeveral years, and particularly her laſt complicated illneſs, ſhe endured with exemplary reſignation, and an exalted ſenſibility of the love of God. Her funeral was attended, Thurſday afternoon, by the Rev. Clergy of every denomination—the veſtry and congregation of St. Paul's—ſundry moſt *intimate* friends, who comforted the mourning family—the phyſicians, whoſe advice and aſſiſtance had been adminiſtered—the faculty and ſtudents of the univerſity---with a great number of kind and reſpectable citizens. Her remains were depoſited in St. Paul's church.

A moſt inſtructive, beautiful diſcourſe, referring to the above event, was preached, on Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. BEND.

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 20.

"The French are all quiet, ſays a veſſel from l'Orient yeſterday, and Spain and England at peace, the former having conceded the navigation of the ſeas on our Weſtern Coaſts."

A gentleman now in this city, who ſailed from a port in France the 27th of May, and who was in the midſt of the Engliſh fleet, off Plymouth, on the 2d June, aſſures us, that the late differences between England and Spain are amicably ſettled.

On Saturday, the 17th inſtant, was held in the College-Hall of this city, a Commencement for conferring degrees, at which was preſent a numerous audience, including many citizens of the moſt diſtinguiſhed character.

The buſineſs of the day was introduced with ſuitable prayers by the Provoſt, and an anthem ſung by the Rev. Mr. Blagrove; after which the following exerciſes were performed by the Candidates.

1. A ſalutatory oration---by Mr. Meredith.
2. A ſyllogiſtic diſpute, "whether, on the ſuppoſition that there is no *future ſtate* of rewards and puniſhments, the obligation of virtue would remain?---Mr. Wood reſpondent. Mr. Andrews and Mr. Wilſon, opponents.
3. An oration on commerce---by Mr. Andrews.
4. A forenſic diſpute, on the lawfulneſs of *ſlavery*---by Meſſrs. Hutchins, Coxe, Clarkſon and Meredith.
5. An oration on the comparative merit of *law*, *phyſic* and *divinity*, conſidered as profeſſions---by Mr. Wilſon.
6. An oration on *natural* and *experimental philoſophy*---by Mr. Wood.
7. An oration on *noſes*---by Mr. Hutchins.
8. A valedictory oration---by Mr. Clarkſon.
9. A ſolemn and affecting charge having been given to the graduates by the Provoſt; a dialogue on the exerciſes of the day and progreſs of the ſciences ſucceeded, ſpoken by Mr. Meredith and Mr. Coxe, in which were introduced two odes ſung by the Rev. Mr. Blagrove; the firſt of which was ſacred to the memory of Dr. Franklin.

The gentlemen admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, are the following:

Meſſrs. Gerard, M. Clarkſon, James Coxe, William T. Meredith, William Wilſon, Benjamin Wood, Robert Andrews and Henry Hutchins.

At the ſame time, Meſſrs. Benjamin Chew, jun. John Miflin, William Moore Smith, James Abercrombie, and Jacob Hall, alſo, Meſſrs. John Bleakly, John Caldwell, Samuel P. Griffits, Benjamin C. Morris, and Joſeph Ruſh, were admitted to the ſeveral degrees to which they were entitled by a mandate of the truſtees, at a commencement intended to have been held on the 5th of July, 1779.

The following honorary degrees were alſo conferred by *diploma*, viz.

The degree of *maſter of arts* on the Rev. Joſeph G. J. Bend, aſſiſtant miniſter of Chriſt Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia, and the degree of *doctor of divinity* on the Rev. Viceſimus Knox, A. M. of St. John's College, Oxford, and maſter of Trinbridge ſchool, the celebrated author of a practical treatiſe on liberal *education*, eſſays *moral* and *literary*, &c. alſo on the Rev. Laurence Girelius, rector of the ancient Swediſh Church at Wilmington, and on the Rev. Joſeph Hutchins, principal of the Female Academy in this city.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

BOSTON, July 14.

Extract from the diſpatches of the Right Honorable Viſcount de Pontieves Gien, to M. de la Tombe.

"*On board the Illuſtre, St Pierre, June* 15, 1790.

"Since the beginning of the troubles there has been a pointed enmity between the town of St. Pierre, and the colony, which increaſed continually, from the anarchy which reigned in that city. The 3d of June, after the uſual proceſſion, a quarrel took place between the free coloured people, and a mob, which terminated by the ſudden ſlaughter of 15 mulattoes, and three of their white officers. One hundred and twenty ſeven mulattoes were afterwards confined in jail, and their puniſhment was inſiſted upon by that unruly mob, which the Municipal Body was not able to reſtrain. Every citizen lamented the progreſſive oppreſſion of a gang of villains which eſtabliſhed themſelves in St. Pierre: And that city, ſo important to commerce, was approaching to be the haunt of vagabonds of all nations; which event, had it arrived, would have proved fatal to all the Windward Iſlands. In this exigency, the colony held a ſpecial meeting---the coloniſts united---all the free coloured people armed themſelves, and demanded that juſtice ſhould be done; even the ſlaves began to ſtir, and every thing would have been in a deplorable ſituation there, if a ſpeedy relief had not been granted. The Colonial Aſſembly having therefore requeſted the Viſcount de Damas to employ all the forces under his command, and to march to St. Pierre, in order to deliver that town from oppreſſion, and to reſtore the activity and liberty of its commerce: And myſelf having alſo been equally requeſted, we thereupon agreed to move on the buſineſs, the 9th inſt. by land and by water. The town of St. Pierre was ſoon ſurrounded on every part, and taken poſſeſſion of by our troops without firing a ſingle gun; and every thing paſſed with the greateſt good order. The Municipal Body, and the citizens, being ſatisfied, have preſented us addreſſes of thanks, which I have the honor to ſend you.

"In order to juſtify the ſlaughter perpetrated the 3d inſt. it was alledged that a plot had been laid by the free coloured people againſt the whites. Thoſe who were put to jail ſtill remain there---and their caſe will be legally ſcrutinized.---The above is all that has taken place. We believe we have rendered an important ſervice to the Colony, to the Metropolis, and to their reſpective commerce.---Eſpecially as we have been ſo fortunate as to ſucceed in this very delicate operation without bloodſhed, and to the ſatisfaction of all the citizens.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) PONTIEVES GIEN.

"*On board the Illuſtre, June* 17, 1790.

"We have terminated our buſineſs here, and to-morrow we ſhall go back to Fortroyal, leaving at St. Pierre a battalion, in garriſon, at the requeſt of the citizens. The greater part of the diſturbers have fled---a part will be ſent to France, and ſome will be puniſhed according to the juſtice of the laws: Some have been puniſhed by a few days impriſonment only. This important military enterpriſe has not coſt a drop of blood. If we had denied the requeſt, the Coloniſts and the coloured people would have executed that delicate piece of buſineſs without us---and whatever might have been the iſſue, it would have been fatal to the colony.

"I am now going to prepare for my departure for France---and ſhould be very ſorry not to have it in my power to ſee your town again, where reſides an *Hancock*, an *Adams*, a *Bowdoin*, and a multitude of citizens, extremely affectionate and amiable; to whom I am attached by the warmeſt gratitude.

"Farewell, dear Sir, I reiterate to you always, with new pleaſure, my aſſurances of the ſincere and inviolable attachment which I have avowed to you.

(Signed) PONTIEVES GIEN."

July 16. The public will do well to reflect, whether a great part of the complaint, now made againſt Congreſs, doth not originate with thoſe, who, by purchaſing public paper for a mere ſong, expected to reap a golden harveſt, and to ſuck up all the public revenues, immediately on the debt's being funded: And the noiſe, becauſe any of the public money is diverted from the cheſts of theſe will be nabobs.---I think that the money laid out in the ſalaries, compenſations, &c. is fully as juſtly and as righteouſly appropriated, as it would be in paying a great part of thoſe who hold alienated notes, according to their face.

New-York, July 24. Limerick papers are received by the brig Rachael, to the 7th of June, which contain London news to the 31ſt of May. It appears by theſe papers, that no anſwer had yet been received from the Court of Spain to that of Great-Britain relative to the propoſed rupture, but that both nations were unremittingly making preparations in caſe that event ſhould take place.

A letter from Hartford mentions, that Mr. Webſter, author of the Grammatical Inſtitute, has out of the annual ſales of that valuable performance made a donation to Yale College of about twenty-five dollars per annum, for the encouragement of literature. This donation is to continue as long as the copy right of ſaid Inſtitute ſhall remain veſted in Mr. Webſter, and is to conſtitute a premium to be aſſigned by the Preſident, Profeſſors and Tutors for the time being, at the annual examination in May, to the author of the beſt Treatiſe on Ethics, Moral Philoſophy, or Belles Lettres, the author to be either a Batchelor of ſaid College, or a member of the Senior or Junior claſſes thereof. One clauſe in the conditions of this premium is as remarkable, as it is worthy of imitation: No perſon being allowed of as a candidate for the premium, who ſhall have been guilty of ſeduction, or ſhall be known to have ever given or accepted a challenge to fight a duel.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the ſituation of the Poſt-Office bill is truly critical.---The Houſe of Repreſentatives are ſtrenuous to have ſixty Poſt-Maſters General.---The Senate are averſe to more than ONE.---But THE PEOPLE being greatly intereſted in this queſtion, and the public mind having anticipated and approved the plan of SIXTY---it follows that the PEOPLE are in a fair way of having no new regulations at all---but at an expence greatly overbalancing the benefit.

If ſixty Poſt-Maſters General are ſixty times better than ONE, the amendment of the Senate to the Poſt-Office bill is a moſt abominable UNPOPULAR amendment.

For the Entertainment of the Curious.

Mr. BOWEN reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and the Public in general, that he has

A HANDSOME COLLECTION OF

WAX-FIGURES, large as Life,

Which he exhibits at the Houſe of Mr. WM. GEISSE, at the Bunch of Grapes in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

AMONG the great variety of figures is, The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, ſitting under a canopy, in his military dreſs: and fame crowning his Excellency with a wreath of laurel.

TIME of Admittance is from four o'clock, P. M. until nine, every evening, (Sundays excepted).

TICKETS, at the low price of *One Quarter of a Dollar*, for Ladies and Gentlemen, and 11*d.* for Children, may be had at Mr. THOMAS BRADFORD's Book-Store, in Front-ſtreet, and at the Door.

☞ The PROPRIETOR returns his ſincere thanks to thoſe who have honored his exhibition with their company, and informs thoſe who have a deſire to view this ſurpriſing production of art, that it will be removed from this city to Boſton, in the courſe of a few weeks.

Philadelphia, July 21ſt, 1790.

To be Sold by Public Vendue.

On the 9th day of Auguſt next, at nine o'clock in the morning, on the plantation of Col. Iſaac Melcher, deceaſed, being part of Græme's Park, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county,

ALL his ſtock, conſiſting of horſes, oxen, cows and ſheep, wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, flax and hay, a waggon, cart, plough, and ſundry other farming utenſils; alſo houſhold and kitchen furniture, beds, bedſteads, &c. 2500 good barrel ſtaves, heading, &c. &c.

Attendance will be given, and the Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale, by

WILLIAM CLIFTON,
ANDREW EPPLE,
JACOB LAWERSWYLER, } Executors.

N. B. All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Col. Melcher, deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame, properly atteſted, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to the Executors.

HARROWGATE.

A GRAND CONCERT of *Vocal* and *Inſtrumental Muſic* will be performed on THURSDAY the 29th inſt. at Four o'Clock, and the Place elegantly *illuminated* at Seven.

Should the weather prove unfavourable, the Concert will be poſtponed till the next day.

The ſubſcriber's Light Carriage will leave Mr. *Epple*'s Tavern, in Race-ſtreet, at three o'clock every afternoon, carrying paſſengers to Harrowgate, and back again, for 2s. each.

July 27. GEORGE ESTERLY.

TO BE SOLD,

The Time of a ſtrong, healthy Negro Girl,

ABOUT 19 years of age, and having four years and an half to ſerve. She is a tolerable cook, and fit for town or country work. Enquire of the Printers.

July 26th, 1790.

July 28th, 1790.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, living in Trediffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, a black COW, about five years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. RICHARD ROBINSON.

A LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of Ten Thouſand Dollars, for erecting a CITY-HALL in *Philadelphia*, and for the uſe of DICKINSON COLLEGE, in the borough of *Carliſle*, agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania.

The Scheme is as as follows:

SCHEME.

1 of	3000	is	3000
1 of	2000	—	2000
2 of	1000	are	2000
6 of	500	—	3000
10 of	300	—	3000
20 of	200	—	4000
30 of	100	—	3000
60 of	50	—	3000
100 of	30	—	3000
185 of	20	—	3700
4621 of	8	—	36968
5036 Prizes.			66668 Dols.
11631 Blanks.			

16667 Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, is 66668 dollars.

All prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 *per Cent.*

IT is to be hoped that a lottery inſtituted for the purpoſes of improving the capital of the ſtate, and for promoting the intereſts of literature in its weſtern parts, will meet with encouragement from the public. The college of Carliſle has already exhibited very promiſing appearances of future uſefulneſs to the ſtate. Its central ſituation, the reſpectable characters of its principal and profeſſors, and the reputation it has already acquired for accurate and uſeful learning, render it an object worthy of general patronage in this, and the neighbouring ſtates. Tickets may be had of the following perſons in the city of Philadelphia; who are appointed, by law, Managers of the Lottery, viz. Richard Bache, Francis Gurney, David Lenox, Philip Wager and Thomas Forreſt. Tickets are likewiſe to be had of the following perſons in the country, viz. Thomas Dundas, of Reading; Samuel Turbett and Paul Zantzinger, of Lancaſter; John Montgomery, John Creight and Stephen Dunkan, Eſquires, at Carliſle. The Rev. Mr. John King and Dr. Robert Johnſton in Franklin county. The Rev. Meſſrs. John Black and Alexander Dobbins in York county. Joſeph Montgomery, Eſquire, and the Rev. Mr. Snodgraſs in Dauphin county. David Epſy, Eſquire, in Bedford county. Alexander Scott, Eſq; in Waſhington county, and Preſly Nevill and Iſaac Craig, Eſqrs; at Fort Pitt, in Alleghany county.

THE Managers of the Lottery are happy in being able to inform the Public, that their ſucceſs in diſpoſing of Tickets has been ſuch as to enable them to begin the Drawing of the Lottery on the *firſt Tueſday in September next*; and as the Congreſs have agreed by a late law to hold their next Seſſions in the city of Philadelphia, and as a ſpacious and elegant Hall will be neceſſary for their Accommodation, the Managers of the Lottery expect that all the Friends to the Reſidence of that auguſt Body in the metropolis of the United States, will be early in their Application for Tickets, and zealous in promoting the Sale, ſo as to enable the Corporation to go on with the Building this Fall.

Philadelphia, July 26, 1790.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES WILSON, late of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment to us, the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to render their accounts for ſettlement to GEORGE WILSON and BENJAMIN MITCHELL, } Adminiſtrators.

NOW treſpaſſing on the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Plough, in the townſhip of Ridley, county of Delaware, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be old. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may get her, by applying to JOSEPH PEARSON.

June 30th, 1790.

ON the 5th day of July, 1790, was brought to my ſtable, by *John Wilſon*, a ſorrel MARE, with a ſaddle and bridle, and a ſurtout coat tied on the ſaddle. The owner of the mare, &c. by calling on the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Riſing Sun, in Strawberry-alley, proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, otherwiſe they will be ſold in three weeks from this date, to pay the charges.

THOMAS NORTH, Innkeeper, No. 31.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1790.

STOLEN, on the night of the 31ſt day of May laſt, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, a dapple grey MARE, ten years old, about 14 hands one inch high, trots and canters well, ſhod all round. It is ſuppoſed that ſhe was taken by William Cunningham, a perſon who ſays he has his reſidence in Philadelphia. Said Cunningham alſo took a bridle and piſtol. Any perſon taking up and ſecuring the mare and thief, ſhall have *Six Pounds* reward, or *Three Pounds* for the mare, and reaſonable charges, if brought home. MATTHEW BAGGS.

Honey-Brook townſhip, Cheſter county,
June 10, 1790.

Philadelphia county, July 12, 1790.

CAME to George Gray's farm, in Blockley townſhip, the third inſtant, a young Brindle COW, that gives milk. The owner is deſired to come, deſcribe her marks, pay charges, and take her away. GEORGE GRAY.

Delaware county Gaol, June 12, 1790.

BROKE out of ſaid gaol a Negro man, named ADAM, but will be likely to change his name, as he has heretofore done; he is about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, ſtout made, and very black; had on a cloth coat of a reddiſh colour, the reſt of his cloaths unknown. Whoever brings ſaid Negroe to ſaid goal, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, paid by

NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of JOSEPH SWAREY, late of Salem, in Salem county, state of New-Jersey, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, before the expiration of six months; and all those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBES or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Administrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

WET NURSE.

A HEALTHY Woman, with a good Breast of Milk, who can be well recommended, is willing to take Charge of a Child in her House, or go into a Family. Enquire of the Printers.

PROPOSALS, by *Thomas Dobson*,

Bookseller, at the *Stone House*, in Second-street, Philadelphia

FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The FOUR GOSPELS;

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

With PRELIMINARY DISSERTATIONS,

And NOTES, CRITICAL and EXPLANATORY.

By GEORGE CAMPBELL, D. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh; Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

THE character and abilities of the author of the proposed work are so well known, as to render unnecessary any thing which might here be said of them. His Essay on Miracles, in answer to Mr. Hume, and his Philosophy of Rhetoric, have long been esteemed master-pieces by the learned.---The following short extract from the Analytical Review for May 1789, will shew the reader the high opinion entertained of the present work :- -

---"FROM the above specimens, every intelligent reader will, we apprehend, form a very favourable idea of Dr. Campbell's work; and we venture to assure him, that a perusal of the whole will confirm him in that idea. Every where we discover the shrewdness, the sagacity, the judgment, and the taste, of the author of The Philosophy of Rhetoric, and of the Defence of the Gospel Miracles. The stile is laboured, and uniformly correct; never obscure to an attentive reader. The diction is generally chaste, and the terms happily chosen. But, what enhances the value of this work, above every thing, is, the impartial candour and liberality of sentiment that reigns throughout; and from which we have hardly found a single deviation. In short, it is one of those few books, which every serious Christian will read with pleasure and profit; and which every scripture commentator should propose to himself as a model."

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a superfine paper, and with a good type, in two large octavo volumes.

II. It will be delivered to subscribers at *One Dollar and Two-thirds* for each volume, sewed in boards;---One Dollar whereof to be paid at the time of subscribing, One Dollar and One Half on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on delivery of the second.---The price to non-subscribers will be *Two Dollars* per volume.

III. The work will be put to press as soon as six hundred copies are subscribed for. eow 6t

This Day is Published, Printed and Sold by

W. SPOTSWOOD,

Front-street, between Market and Chesnut streets,

(Price bound 6s.)

THE SCHOOL OF VIRTUE; or,

the HISTORY of *Henry Howard* and the Honorable Miss *Henrietta Colville*. A Novel, on a new Plan. To which is added, The FEMALE HERMIT.

*** The plan laid down in the SCHOOL OF VIRTUE, is quite different to the usual manner of Novel writing, being a faithful transcript from the volume of Human Nature---wherein exaggeration is entirely excluded, and regular delineations are attempted, to discountenance *Vice* and reward *Virtue*---yet, to perform the latter, the fenced field of probability is not overstept---but a continued view of it preserved throughout the performance. The colouring is without elaborate art or slovenly carelessness; so that no character is introduced that performs a part, either above or below the regulated standard of nature---This work is chiefly designed for the use of the *Fair Sex*, to give them a taste for the study of science, so far as the cause of Virtue, Morality, and Religion will permit.

At said SPOTSWOOD'S *may be had*,

I. The CHARMER; (embellished with a handsome engraved Frontispiece of ANNAS' URN) being a select collection of English, Scotch and American Songs, including the modern; with a favourite collection of Toasts and Sentiments-------Price sewed in blue paper 3s.

II. The LIFE AND ADVENTURES of MARIA CECILIA, Daughter of *Achmet* III. Emperor of the Turks, who reformed from *Mahometanism* and embraced the *Christian* Religion. Price 6s.

III. The NEW COMPLETE AMERICAN LETTER WRITER: or, the *Art of Correspondence*: containing Letters on the most important Subjects, *viz.* Business, Friendship, Courtship, Love and Marriage, Politeness, Economy, Affection, Amusement, Duty, Advice, Religion, &c. &c. Price 7s6.

☞ Take care to ask for the *American Letter Writer*, printed by *William Spotswood*, Philadelphia; as the purchaser will find it, on comparison, double the value of any imported Letter Writer. 4

Plaster of Paris

JUST imported from Havre-de-Grace, and now manufacturing at the Subscriber's Mills, on the Haverford road, ten miles from Philadelphia, and within half a mile of the sign of the Buck on the old Lancaster road, and to be sold at three shillings and nine pence per bushel. Purchasers may be assured it is the genuine French Plaster. Persons living in the back counties may be supplied by applying to Mrs. Miller, at the sign of the Buck, or Mr. James Elliot, at the sign of the Sorrel Horse, both living on the Lancaster road. Gentlemen purchasing the stone may have it manufactured at said place, on the most reasonable terms. FRANCIS LEE.

RAN away from the subscriber, about three weeks ago, A Negroe man, named JOHN BEARD, about 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a halt in his walk, occasioned by his right leg having been broke, plays on the fiddle, sings very well, and is much addicted to liquor. He is a good farmer, is very handy, and can make baskets. Had on, when he went away, a brown short jacket with light coloured sleeves, and overhalls of the same, a pair of new shoes, a coarse shirt, and an old wool hat. He is supposed to be gone to Bucks county or the Jersies, and will probably try to pass for a free man. Whoever takes up said Negroe man, and brings him to his master, or secures him in any gaol, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

Jan. 16, 1790. t. f. FRANCIS LEE.

Printers, who publish ALMANACS,

May be furnished with

Astronomical Calculations

For the Year 1791, &c.

By WILLIAM WARING, in Pear street, Philadelphia.

Sixth month 14th, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM, situated within a mile and a half of Germantown, on the Old York road, seven miles and a half from Philadelphia, containing 160 acres of land, about 50 whereof are fine timber, 20 watered meadow, the residue arable, divided into convenient sized fields, one of which is a thriving young orchard of the best grafted fruit. Considerable quantities of lime, dung and plaster of paris have been laid on the soil, which is naturally good, within these two years; 16 acres of red clover will be cut this season, and the principal part of the land is rich enough for that grass. There are on the premises, elegantly situated, a stone house, 53 feet front, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, genteelly furnished, a square log kitchen, stone spring house, stone barn, adjoining to which is a frame building, being a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement house. There are two fine streams of water which run through the farm, and render every field convenient for pasturing. Apply to the Printers. tf

Run away from Burlington,

A NEGRO Lad, named POMPEY, about 21 years of age, yellowish complexion, had his leg broke, which is set crooked, and makes him walk lame; he had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg shirt and trowsers; an old brown coat, a pair of boots too short in the feet, and a round hat; he took with him a bundle, in which was a ticklenburg shirt, a pair of Russia sheeting trowsers, a pair of overalls, a light coloured broad cloth coat, with other articles. It is supposed he will endeavour to get on board some vessel: Therefore all masters of vessels are forewarned taking him off. Whoever apprehends said Negro, and confines him in any goal, or brings him home, shall receive Four Dollars, and reasonable charges, from REYNOLD KEEN, Esq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN LAWRENCE, in Burlington.

June 12, 1790. tf.

Cadwalader & David Evans,

At their Store, the south side of Market street, the second door below Fifth-street, have for Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

LISBON, Teneriffe, Malaga and Fayal wines,	Coffee, chocolate,
Jamaica spirit, West India, New England and country rum,	Rice, raisins, shelled barley,
Brandy and gin,	Pepper, allspice, ginger,
Annifeed, cordial,	Cinnamon, cloves,
Molasses, lamp oil,	Nutmegs, mustard,
Hyson, souchong & bohea teas,	Indigo, starch, allum,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars,	Soap, candles,
	Snuff, tobacco,
	Powder, shot,
	Bar lead, cotton, &c.

Also Oats, Indian Corn and Shorts, by the Bushel. ‡5ewo.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennsylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, situated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the south side, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Winchester. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is so well watered, that much more meadow may easily be made. There are on the premises two small dwelling-houses and several out-houses, with an excellent young orchard. It is well situated for a store and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leesburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caspar Wister*, in Philadelphia. tf.

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE'S HEAD, opposite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Assortment of excellen- DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will sell at the most reasonable rates for cash, or the usual credit.

Gentlemen who please to favor them with their custom, may depend upon being served with punctuality, and at the shortest notice. They flatter themselves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be sold at, Physicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their interest to deal with them. They intend to keep up their assortments by fresh importations every spring and fall.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

Wikoff and *Harrison*,

DRUGGISTS,

On the north side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, have imported in the last vessels from London and Amsterdam, a large assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which they will dispose of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit:

Also, a General Assortment of

Paints, Glass and Dye-stuffs.

PAINTS. White lead dry, ditto ground in oil; Spanish brown dry, ditto ground in oil; Red lead; Yellow ochre; Prussian blue; Patent yellow; Venetian red; Verdigrease; Vermillion; Lampblack.

DYE-STUFFS. Arnotta; Madder; Red-wood Fustick.

GLASS. 28 by 24, 20 by 16, 18 by 14, 16 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

Orders attended to with punctuality and dispatch. tf.

The Sign of the LAMB.

THE Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the sign of the *King of Prussia*, in Race-street, to the commodious house and premises lately occupied by Ebenezer Branham, on the south side of *Market-street*, a few doors above *Sixth-street*, at the sign of the LAMB, where he has good entertainment, and accommodations for travellers.

He hereby humbly requests the kind attention and patronage of his friends and former customers, and will endeavour to render himself not undeserving of the same, to all who shall please to favour him with their custom.

¶ MICHAEL HAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

By the PRESIDENT and the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to us, by the depositions of WILLIAM MOORE and ROBERT KING, taken according to law, that two friendly Indians who came into the settlement on Pine creek, Northumberland county, in order to trade with the inhabitants of the said county, were, on the evening of the 27th ultimo, barbarously murdered, by *Benjamin Walker*, *Henry Walker*, *Joseph Walker* and *Samuel Doyle*. And whereas it is of the utmost importance to the lives of the good people of this State, and a due execution of the laws, that the perpetrators of a crime so horrid should be brought to condign and exemplary punishment. We have therefore thought proper to issue this Proclamation, hereby engaging, that the public reward of EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS shall be paid to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and secure the said Benjamin Walker, Henry Walker, Joseph Walker and Samuel Doyle; or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every of them; to be paid on their conviction for the said offence.

GIVEN in Council, under the hand of his Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esquire, President, and of the seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and of the Commonwealth the fifteenth. THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Attest CHARLES BIDDLE, *Secretary*.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his Office, the north side of Market-street, three doors above Second-street, opposite the old Court house, Philadelphia,

BUYS, sells and exchanges the different species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other state in the Union.

Furnishes Certificates and State Money for the Land office, and the business of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with dispatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable terms. 3m

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, situate on Beaver Dam creek, Upper Smithfield township, Northampton county, containing 322 acres and a half and 16 perches, with the usual allowance.

Also, two other Tracts on the branches of Corkings creek, Northampton county; the one containing 317 acres 62 perches; the other 329 acres 94 perches, with the usual allowance.

The above Tracts of Land are of a very good quality, well watered, and covered with the most valuable timber; regularly surveyed and patented, and the title indisputable.

The terms of payment will be made easy to any person who chuses to purchase the whole or a single tract, on application to THOMAS HOCKLEY, at Hockley's Mill, New-Britain township, Bucks county. June 8. 4w.

Ground Plaster of Paris

To be Sold Cheap

At the NEW GAOL in PHILADELPHIA.

THE great advantages arising from this important manure are now pretty generally understood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its success in gardens is not so much known. Some experiments made this spring on cabbage plants have been attended with astonishing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very best sort shall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving useful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additioaal inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of so convenient a manure. tf

Philadelphia, June 30th, 1790.

THE subscriber having opened a Public House and Inn, at the sign of THE PRESIDENT GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, in Sixth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, the situation of which is pleasant and airy, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he will make it his particular study always to keep a stock of good liquors and afford such entertainment to travellers and select companies, as will give entire satisfaction. He hereby returns thanks to his former Friends for their favours, and those who please to favour him with their custom, may expect the greatest attention paid them, their horses properly accommodated and well kept, by ‡ PETER MATHER.

Dr. *George Weed's*

SYRUP for the Flux, Syrup of Balsam, Royal Balsam, Essence of Tar, &c. &c. as formerly prepared and sold by him, and afterwards by the Widow, and, for these ten years past, by Mrs. Nevell, are now prepared and sold by THOMAS NEVELL and GEORGE, son of Dr. George Weed, in Front, near Arch-street, on the bank side.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1790. ‡

CURACOA HIDES,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

Just landing, and for Sale by

GODFREY HAGA,

IN RACE-STREET. ‡

July 1st, 1790.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Barnes*, for the sum of £140, payable in two years and six months after date: This is therefore to warn all persons against taking an assignment of said Bond, as I am determined not to pay the same, by reason of frauds in the articles and damages sustained, for which the said Bond was given. ‡

May 27, 1790. 1 y. SAMUEL DOLLESS.

THE partnership of *North & Evans*, having by mutual consent dissolved, on the fifteenth day of April, all persons having any demands against said partnership are requested to furnish their accounts for payment, and those indebted, either on bond, note or book account, to discharge the same to the subscriber, at Coventry Forge, Chester county, who is authorised to receive the same. ‡

June 12th, 1790. JOHN EVANS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.